

Job scheme for 10,000 to fight crime

A Government scheme to pay 10,000 offenders £60 a week, funded by the Home Office and the Manpower Services Commission, will be announced later this month.

Pym's miss

Mr Francis Pym, Foreign Secretary, has dropped plans to visit Saudi Arabia during his forthcoming Gulf tour.

Court vigil

Twenty women were continuing a vigil which they began on New Year's Day outside Newbury Magistrates' Court, Berkshire, in protest at the arrest of women from the Greenham Common peace camp.

Teachers' plea

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, Britain's third largest teachers' union, says that parents and children's teachers should be prosecuted.

THE TIMES

The Times returns today after an industrial dispute which caused the loss of eight issues since December 21.

- Leading article, page 9
Annual review, pages 14 and 15
For the record, pages 4, 7 and 19

BR threat

British Rail faces a closed shop confrontation with the National Union of Railwaymen over the growing numbers of union members resigning.

Lebanon talks

The third round of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon opens today in the Lebanese town of Khalde, when the Americans will take part in an attempt to break the deadlock over normalizing relations.

Bounty link

Mr Thomas Christian, the radio operator on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, has been made an MBE. He is the great-great-grandson of Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny on the Bounty.

Tornado doubt

None of the first 400 engines produced for the Tornado, Nato's new multirole combat aircraft now entering service, fully met the required performance standards.

Pope plot theory

Dr Henry Kissinger claims there is "convincing evidence" that Mr Yuri Andropov, as head of the KGB, "had a hand in" the plot which led to the attack last year on the Pope.

Miller's opinion

In his first article for The Times today, David Miller, former chief sports writer for the Daily Express, condemns professional sportsmen for knowing the price of everything but the value of nothing.

Leader page 9

Letters: On nuclear arms, from Professor Otto Pick, and others; divorce, from Mr C. B. Chandler; old battlefields, from Dr J. R. Maddison

Features, page 8

Helmut Schmidt on where Britain stands after 10 years in the EEC. The hazard Olympic athletes will face in Los Angeles. Page 7: Anniversaries of 1983. Pages 14 and 15: Review of 1982.

Page 16: Obituaries of 1982

Obituary, page 10: Canon John Collins, Arthur Rubinstein.

Table with 2 columns: Name, News, Sports, Arts, Chess, Court, Comment, Diary, Low Report. Rows include Larsson, Parliament, Pym, Science, TV & Radio, Weather, Wills.

Danish fishing fleet sets sail to defy Britain

By Our Foreign Staff

About 100 Danish fishing vessels set out from ports along the west coast of Jutland yesterday and are heading for confrontation with British fishing patrol boats.

Despite storm warnings in the North Sea, the boats left Esbjerg, Hasleholm, Hvide Sande and Hirtshals and this afternoon they will be joined by Mr Kent Kirk, a European Member of Parliament and trawler owner who has said he will fish for sprat off Newcastle.

"The aim of my action is to get a ruling from the European Court confirming Danish fishermen's rights," he said.

"We intend initially to keep out of the British 12 mile offshore zone of course," Mr Kirk told The Times. "But we know from past experience that sprat are often easiest to catch near the coast and we intend to fish right up to the British beaches if necessary."

A spokesman for the Danish Sea Fishery Association, however, denied that the Danish vessels represented in any way a new "Viking invasion".

"Our fishermen have no intention of provoking the British," he said, "they are not going to do anything illegal, only fish industrial fish outside the British 12 mile zone."

The prospect of a Danish armada was played down by the Ministry of Agriculture in London. Officials said that the combination of the New Year holiday and the gale warnings would deter many of them from crossing the North Sea.

Fishing over the weekend was said to be very light, with fewer than a dozen boats in the northern area of the North Sea. On Saturday a small trawler was sighted by an RAF Nimrod about 100 miles east of Wick, and on Friday two other vessels were boarded by Royal Navy patrols.

Nothing illegal was found. With the most likely "battlegrounds" seen as the Shetlands and the Minches, off the west coast of Scotland, the Scottish fisheries service has been placed on full alert.

All six of its protection vessels are at sea, under the control of a special operations room in Edinburgh and, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, which is responsible for England and Wales, it can call

Meanwhile Cornish fishermen are angry at the lifting on Saturday of a two-month ban on factory ships off Cornwall. Two Russian ships have already arrived and another is expected today.

Jobless total hidden says Williams

By George Clark

The Government is "playing politics" with the unemployed and issuing misleading figures about the job shortage, Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democratic Party's spokeswoman on employment, said yesterday.

She published a detailed analysis of figures derived from Government sources and rejected the Government's statement that the total of unemployed in November was 3,065,026.

The true total of people seeking work was 3,865,104, she said. The job shortage total including "those who have lost all hope of a job, plus those on temporary Government make-work schemes" was 5,202,104.

"The Government knows that more people will be put out of work in 1983, but all it offers is cosmetics instead of a cure," she said. "The Government is trying to hide the true jobless figures because its economic policies have failed totally."

Mrs Williams said that Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, would produce year-end unemployment figures on Thursday which would be "doctored".

She promised that each month she would issue four sets of figures, alongside those of Mr Tebbit, to give the true position.

Instead of announcing how many people were unemployed, Mr Tebbit would merely report

US blamed by Russia for arms stalemate

Moscow (Reuter) - The Soviet Union said yesterday that the Americans were responsible for a stalemate at the Geneva talks on strategic arms limitation by taking a one-sided approach.

An article in Pravda spelt out for the first time for Soviet readers Moscow's negotiating position and alleged that President Reagan had distorted the Soviet proposals.

Complications ahead, page 6



Troubled waters: Mr Kirk, an ERM-MP, preparing to join 100 Danish boats on a confrontation course with Britain.

Traffic cameras may explain Trafalgar Square deaths

By Rupert Morris

Film from traffic-monitoring television cameras in Trafalgar Square will help police over the next few days to piece together the events which led to the deaths of two women during the New Year celebrations.

Eye-witnesses are still being sought to the panic-stricken end to the festivities which saw 141 people taken to hospital and a man die from an asthmatic attack.

Scotland Yard's inquiry will be conducted by a senior officer, yet to be appointed, and will be passed to the Home Secretary, Mr Robert Carr, on Monday.

Two MPs, Mr Roland Moyle, Labour MP for Lewisham, East, and Mr William Pitt, the Liberal spokesman on home affairs, have called for a public inquiry, but the Home Office indicated yesterday that this was unlikely, at least until the police had completed their investigations.

The second woman who died was named yesterday as Miss Deborah Smith, aged 21, from Cape Town, South Africa. She had been staying in London on holiday after finishing a job as an au pair in Sussex.

The other victim was named earlier as Mrs Joan Leary, aged 43, a widow from Woking, Surrey, who travelled up to London alone on the spur of the moment to join in the celebrations. Inquests are expected later this week.

The name of the third person to die, from an asthmatic attack, was being withheld until next of kin had been informed.

No satisfactory explanation has yet emerged for the fatal concentration of people in the south-eastern corner of Trafalgar Square shortly after midnight. It is hoped that the cameras will have provided important evidence.

The public houses and bars, whose hours were extended until 12.30 had disgorged most of their customers just before midnight without incident.

There had been isolated disturbances involving skinheads and National Front supporters, and drunken youths were reported to have been dancing a conga through the crowd.

But although there were 70 arrests, mostly from drunkenness and disorder (compared with 26 the year before), police said it was an insignificant number considering the size of the crowd - about 65,000, according to Scotland Yard - and had no bearing on the deaths.

Scotland Yard also denied reports that the crowd movement had been started by an ambulance going to the aid of an injured policeman, or by the collapse of one of the waist-

Continued on back page, col 1

Dissidents behead farmer, 70

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Time was running out for a young farmer held by Zimbabwe dissidents as security forces continued an intensive hunt north of Bulawayo yesterday.

The dissidents, who demanded the release of detainees by today, have already killed his grandfather, a farmer in his 70s, who was found beheaded on Saturday.

For the second time in six months helicopters and troops are scouring the Matshidzanga bush for hostage tracks after a bloody New Year's Eve in which - in addition to the abduction - six people were killed in an ambush.

As the troubled province braced itself for a backlash to this serious and sudden upsurge in dissident activity, Mr Joshua Nkomo said that the rebels represented neither his Patriotic Front party nor the inhabitants of the area.

The ambush was one of the worst incidents of its kind in Zimbabwe since the end of the guerrilla war. Dissidents opened fire on a farm vehicle not far from the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road on Friday morning and when the shooting stopped all six occupants were dead - Mr David Walters, a Louhro farm manager, three other men and his sons, aged two and four.

Two hours later Mr David Bilang, aged 24, and Mr Beady Williams, his grandfather, were seized at gunpoint on a rural road less than 50 miles away.

Mr Williams, who is understood to have expressed, in a ransom note he was forced to write, confidence that his captors would not kill him, was found murdered not far from the abduction scene

£9m bank haul may be only waste paper

By Stewart Tendler

The theft of more than £9m from the City branch of an Iranian bank, may have left thieves with little more than useless paper according to a City of London police spokesman yesterday.

The money was taken in the form of certificates of deposit which could only be cashed within a certain time. The robbery may have been discovered sooner than the thieves expected, stopping them from cashing the certificates.

The expiry date has passed without any certificates appearing in the international money market.

The robbery, at a branch of the Sepah-Iran Bank in Eastcheap, took place early in December but details were only released by the police on Saturday, four weeks later, because the bank is said to have requested no publicity.

According to the police, a team of three or four robbers broke into the bank during the night of Friday, December 1. The bank's alarm system is said to be old fashioned and relatively unsophisticated.

The thieves by-passed the security arrangements and gained entry with equipment, including a thermic lance, which is capable of cutting through very thick, strong steel and metal.

Working undisturbed, the thieves cut their way into the bank's safe, removing the certificates and £31,000 in British and foreign currency. The nine certificates were issued in sums of both sterling and dollars. The robbery was completed during Saturday, December 4, and the thieves made their way out of the building still undetected.

The robbery might have remained undetected until normal banking hours on Monday, December 6, but on the Sunday the bank's manager came in to do some paper work and raised the alarm. The robbery was thus discovered before banking hours had begun on many of the world's financial markets at the start of a new week.

Serial numbers of the certificates were issued with a warning throughout the banking world and Interpol was also alerted to pass details to police forces.

The certificates expired on December 23 and yesterday the police said that there had been no news of the certificates since the robbery. A spokesman said: "The numbers were put out very quickly and we hope that stopped ideas about using them. We are not aware they have been used at all."

Certificates of Deposit - popularly known in the financial world as CDs - are a kind of IOU issued by a bank to a depositor placing money with the bank for a specified period, interest rate and currency.

The Sepah-Iran Bank in Eastcheap

Dick Emery dies after short illness

Comedian Dick Emery died in London last night.

Mr Emery, aged 63, was taken to the private Cromwell Hospital, Kensington, on December 23 suffering from stomach pains and was transferred to King's College Hospital, south London, last Thursday after contracting a lung infection.

He suffered from gout, and friends said his illness was first caused by taking the wrong tablets to treat his condition.

The London-born comedian came from a show business background. He went on tour with his parents and appeared in many variety shows as a child.

He was best known for his character roles on his television series, which included a "bovver boy", a homosexual and a middle-aged spinster, and his was the famous catch phrase: "ooh - you are awful".

Dick Emery appeared in films and pantomime and on radio and television for more than twenty years and in 1973 was named as the BBC Television Personality of the Year.

He was married five times and was often described as highly strung and insecure off stage.

As tributes were paid last night by Mr Emery's many showbusiness friends Mr Roy Kinnear, the comedian, said: "I am absolutely shocked. One had no idea he was so ill."

Mr Kinnear, who played opposite Dick Emery as his father during the BBC series, added: "He was a marvellous person to work with."

Continued on page 2, col 8



Eranks to cause secrets shake-up

By Peter Hennessy

There are strong indications that Whitehall that the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), the hub of the Government's secret intelligence-gathering processes, will undergo its biggest shake-up since 1959 as a result of criticisms contained in the Franks report on the Falklands.

The Prime Minister received the report on Friday, but it will not be published until later this month.

The Foreign Office secretary to lose the chairmanship of the JIC, which it has held since the Second World War. The present incumbent, Mr Patrick Wright, took over as the Falklands task force sailed south last Easter. He replaced Sir Antony Acland on Sir Antony's promotion to the headship of the Diplomatic Service.

Mr Wright has other responsibilities in addition to the JIC. He supervises the Foreign Office Permanent Under-Secretary's Department, which works with the clandestine agencies.

He also sits on the D-Notice Committee and the joint Whitehall-press body, which operates the system of voluntary self-censorship on certain defence and intelligence matters used by the British media.

One of the most important post-Franks changes will be the appointment of a full-time chairman for the JIC. The new man will become an official of the Cabinet Office, which houses the Joint Intelligence Organisation and its assessment staff, which calibrate the flow of material to the JIC.

The JIC, which has been a fully fledged Cabinet Committee since 1957 (previously it was responsible to the Chiefs of Staff), has many critics in Whitehall, who long before the Falklands crisis were unimpressed by what they considered its cumbersome procedures and sluggishness in responding to crises.

Its membership included, in addition to Mr Wright, Mr Robin O'Neill, director of the assessments staff, Sir Brian Tovey, director of the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), the Ministry of Defence Director of Military Intelligence, the Director-General of the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6, the Director-General of the Security Service, MI5, Sir Antony Duff, coordinator of Security and intelligence in the Cabinet Office and a representative from the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

The JIC's main function is to approve weekly summaries of intelligence groups. They divide the globe between them for inclusion in the "Red Book", which goes to selected ministers every Thursday.

As the prime early-warning mechanism for ministers on the Cabinet's Overseas and Defence

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# Teachers call for tougher policy to combat violence in classroom

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Parents and children should be prosecuted for assaulting teachers, Britain's third biggest teachers' union, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association, said in a policy statement published yesterday.

Although the union, which has 90,000 members, says it is impossible to estimate the number of teachers assaulted each year, it claims that the number reported to its headquarters has increased.

"It is our impression that physical attacks on teachers must now be considered as a distinct occupational risk."

The association, calling for more support from education authorities for teachers who face physical and verbal abuse every day, lists some cases which, it claims, are not untypical. They include a London

teacher attacked by a boy aged 14 who was 6ft tall. "The boy had Mr J's head trapped between his legs and deliberately took one of his fingers, twisting it until it broke with an audible crack."

Mrs K, a teacher in a West Country school who was four months pregnant, asked a girl to pick up some litter. The girl swore at and then attacked Mrs K, who was bruised, suffered shock, and had to remain at home the next day.

Mr M rebuked a boy of 13 at a large Midlands comprehensive school for making a "V" sign at a woman teacher. The boy's mother demanded to see Mr M and started shouting, and while Mr M was trying to persuade her to go to his office the boy's elder brother hit the teacher three or four times with

a pick-axe handle. Meanwhile, the mother was trying to claw the teacher's face.

The union, which insures its members against serious assault, says teachers get poor support from education authorities.

"When pupils commit assaults, head teachers, governing bodies and local education authorities are too frequently reluctant to take positive action," the document says. It was also very difficult to get the police involved.

The document says that councils should gather information about assaults on teachers, head teachers should notify the police after an assault, and the assailant should be removed from school or the teacher concerned should not be required to teach him or her.



Old-fashioned fun: The smile on the face of Rachael Duncan, aged 10, from Sunderland, shows that the toys of yesterday can provoke as much fun as the modern, computerized kind. The toy giving her so much amusement is a clockwork "bone shaker", part of a collection of historical toys displayed last week by Mr Frank Thompson (in background) at the London Transport Museum, in Covent Garden, London. (Photograph: Jonathan Player)

# Epidemic of whooping cough past its peak

By Richard Evans

Last year's whooping cough epidemic, which claimed the lives of 14 young children, was almost certainly the worst on record since a national vaccination scheme was introduced in 1958.

By the middle of December 64,094 cases had been reported, and with new cases still mounting at more than 1,000 a week the 1978 record of 65,956 is expected to be broken.

The outbreak, which began in the autumn of 1981, reached its peak in the first week of September, when 3,317 new cases were reported. More than 1,000 were recorded during most weeks of 1982. That compares with a normal average of 200 to 300 cases a week and a total of about 20,000 for 1981.

The death toll of 14 in 1982, mainly involving babies under 12 months old, is the highest for more than a decade. In 1981 there were five fatalities. The Department of Health said that the latest statistics indicated that the epidemic was subsiding and should end by next spring.

Whooping cough is an acute bacterial disease which normally lasts for about two weeks. The symptoms include severe coughing accompanied by vomiting and it can cause severe lung and brain damage.

Health officials blame last year's outbreak on the sharp drop in the number of parents having their children immunized against whooping cough because of the vaccine's link with brain damage.

A £200,000 publicity campaign launched by the Government at the height of the epidemic led to an increase in vaccination, the Department of Health said.

The department says the risk of an unvaccinated child contracting the disease is between one in 16 and one in 30, and the risk of a child dying is one in 3,000.

# Papers reveal an earlier action The other invasion scare

By Peter Hennessy

Secret files declassified by the Government tomorrow under the 30-year rule show that Sir Winston Churchill had his own Falklands crisis in 1952. Fearful

that the Argentine dictator, President Juan Peron, was preparing to invade the islands, the Prime Minister ordered the dispatch of 30 Royal Marines

and a Royal Navy frigate to the South Atlantic "secretly and at once".

Churchill's Falklands Crisis, 1951-52

February 12, 1951 Peron says Argentina will not take military action in Antarctic regions but "scientific expeditions will step by step take possession them"

December 16 Argentine "task force" of six ships sails from Buenos Aires for Antarctic. British Naval Attaché reports increase in rumours about Falklands.

Mid to late December, Argentina occupies abandoned British base at Hope Bay, in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, on northern tip of Antarctica.

December 31 British Air Attaché says Argentine Air Force ineffectual because of "the inability of pilots to comprehend that their duties require anything more than to fly pleasantly from A to B for lunch and back again".

January 5, 1952 British embassy reports Argentine press setting out claim to Falklands.

January 22, Chiefs of Staff Committee meets in London to discuss threat to Falklands. Sir Stewart Manley, Director-General of M16, attends.

February 1 incident at Hope Bay when Argentines, led by Navy Commander Diaz, fire machine-guns over heads of British scientific party seeking to occupy base. Scientists return to survey vessel John Biscoe.

February 3 British embassy delivers

protest note to Argentine Foreign Minister.

February 4 Royal Navy frigate, HMS Burghhead Bay, dispatched from Port Stanley to Hope Bay carrying Sir Miles Clifford, Governor of Falklands. Argentines agree to scientists coming ashore at Hope Bay.

February 11 British ambassador in Buenos Aires telegraphs Whitehall: "I am now sure no offensive action is contemplated", after investigations by naval and air attachés.

Foreign Office reckons Argentines "have overreached themselves at Hope Bay" and will undertake no further provocations. But Churchill is not satisfied and orders sending of "a company of British infantry to Falkland Islands secretly and at once".

The story begins in February, 1951, when Mr Attlee's Labour Government was still in office. Sir Winston returned to power in October that year.

Thereafter Churchill's Falklands crisis melted away. Lord Hennessy, Head of Chancery in the Buenos Aires Embassy in 1952, recalled yesterday: "If anything was going to happen about the Falklands it was going to be done later."

"They had to do other things internally first - Evita's eyes and his eyes were on that, securing power. If there were a few bits of kudos going at no cost, then they might assert themselves."

But Peron's failure to go further has puzzled at least one Foreign Office man.

Mr Robert Cecil, head of the office's American Department in 1952, said yesterday: "It has occurred to me since last summer how peculiar it is that this jumped-up chap, Galtieri, should have done what he did when Juan Peron, the most powerful dictator in South America, with both the Army and the trade unions behind him, did not dare to."

Tomorrow, Macmillan's housing drive that strained the economy.

# 'Humanity and tact' call in rape inquiries

By David Nicholson-Lord

Police investigating rape cases must treat complainants with tact and sympathy, according to new Home Office guidelines which will be issued to forces in the next few weeks.

But Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday ruled out mandatory minimum sentences for rape and emphasized the responsibility of police to establish an alleged victim whether a rape prosecution would stand up to cross-examination.

"Of course, this has to be done with humanity and tact", he added during an interview on BBC Radio's *The World This Weekend*.

The guidelines, described by the Home Office as comprehensive, deal with matters such as medical examinations, the use of women police officers and the attitude and approach of officers during questioning.

Police tactics in investigating rape cases were strongly criticized after a television programme early last year showed

holding proceedings in camera.

In formulating the new guidelines, ministers have gone some way to accepting the arguments of some critics that an apparently unfriendly response by investigating officers deters many victims from reporting the crime to police.

The latest in a series of controversial rape cases came last month when a man aged 26 spent less than three months in custody after twice raping a girl aged six.

Lord Hailsham yesterday described this as "not necessarily typical" and added: "Before (police) bring a prosecution for what is really a horrible offence you have to be reasonably sure that there is a case which will stand up to cross-examination."

He also described current policy on rape sentencing as of "exceptional severity" and said he did not support the idea of

# ERNIE'S JACKPOTS

1982

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY
<b>£250,000</b> 17WP 323484 Suffolk	<b>£250,000</b> 14KP 102872 Surrey	<b>£250,000</b> 17ZN 301884 Fife	<b>£250,000</b> 4XB 896782 London (Tower Hamlets)	<b>£250,000</b> 78F 133163 Warwickshire
<b>£100,000</b> 7MP 337740 Hertfordshire 31T 349354 Leicestershire 16AZ 700642 Nottinghamshire 18ZS 261489 Dorset 3VW 745393 London (Camden)	<b>£100,000</b> 4YB 469235 Cheshire 12AN 117435 Cleveland 2HN 397201 Essex 10WZ 958259 London (Haringey)	<b>£100,000</b> 25RP 263683 Cwyd 16WW 897161 West Sussex 10WP 879146 West Yorkshire	<b>£100,000</b> 18ZP 681751 West Midlands 15XF 376327 Angus 1NL 836817 Fife 16AK 352078 Kent	<b>£100,000</b> 51F 770225 Dumbartonshire 4FT 170944 Bristol 58L 431824 London (Southwark) 3KP 170090 Lincolnshire 25ZB 460902 Sussex
<b>£50,000</b> 13VL 647350 Cwyd 6EB 947477 Blackpool XT 345328 Hertfordshire 7AN 495431 South	<b>£50,000</b> 13ZT 814308 Surrey 15V5 450647 Cambridge 5MZ 854369 West Midlands 8XS 695081 Norfolk	<b>£50,000</b> 1ET 881395 Cheshire 14ZV 430636 Cornwall 78N 509830 Wiltshire 8BF 599397 Northampton	<b>£50,000</b> 1XL 010116 Luton 13AT 405878 Southampton 12AF 439848 North Yorkshire 11WS 497823 London (Hounslow)	<b>£50,000</b> 17RZ 120930 London (Merton) 4EL 930359 Co Durham 1XW 993113 Richmond upon Thames 11AL 346098 Dorset 7EZ 434303 Sheffield
<b>£25,000</b> 19WZ 216021 Cheshire 6LP 085702 London (Wandsworth)	<b>£25,000</b> 13RL 785216 Kent 15KK 530272 London (Camden) 23RL 942018 Belfast	<b>£25,000</b> 2HF 290308 London (Enfield) 11K 605578 Northumberland 9QW 929654 Surrey 11LK 322557 London (Haringey)	<b>£25,000</b> 1WP 713209 Kent 12WT 252265 Swansea 11YS 268862 Essex 9RP 696062 Lincolnshire	<b>£25,000</b> 6FK 610006 Edinburgh 17VN 640412 Portsmouth 81B 369873 Dorset 11KK 776055 Lancashire 12RF 410665 Berkshire
JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER
<b>£250,000</b> 8KB 863317 Surrey	<b>£250,000</b> 18VT 458278 Leeds	<b>£250,000</b> 9WL 256543 South Yorkshire	<b>£250,000</b> 3AS 837398 Edinburgh	<b>£250,000</b> 13KT 913599 South Yorkshire
<b>£100,000</b> 9VW 834663 Suffolk 3FK 329342 Essex 1AL 969210 Lincolnshire 10VK 299203 Kent	<b>£100,000</b> 51Z 711236 Staffordshire 4EP 026679 Buckinghamshire 20RF 665650 Hampshire 18ZB 785124 North Yorkshire 1BB 757142 Hertfordshire	<b>£100,000</b> 17VN 409714 Lancashire 11LZ 625250 Tyne and Wear 10TT 207601 Staffordshire 15WS 661349 Nottinghamshire	<b>£100,000</b> 19PK 769926 Manchester 10PN 698666 Somerset 8VK 020075 London (Bromley) 19AW 057507 London (Wandsworth)	<b>£100,000</b> 12TB 256213 London (Barnet) 14PF 397169 Norwich 20RS 392111 London (Barnet) 6FZ 124305 Suffolk 14ZK 411282 London (Wandsworth)
<b>£50,000</b> 4VF 939159 Northamptonshire 3WN 321856 London (Hammersmith)	<b>£50,000</b> 21S 704855 London (Middlesex) 7EF 857887 Buckinghamshire 9YT 324053 Newcastle-Upon-Tyne	<b>£50,000</b> 4PW 076112 Overseas 12WB 832889 Surrey 7TN 213579 London (Hammersmith)	<b>£50,000</b> 9KC 148151 Newport, Gwent 19RT 427759 Kent 11AW 441418 Derby 3EN 421009 Somerset	<b>£50,000</b> 35L 984421 London (Enfield) 18WZ 301111 Bournemouth 14WP 281011 Poole 5V5 337866 Gloucestershire 10TF 681326 Northumberland
<b>£25,000</b> 8AN 772431 Norfolk 10AT 852327 Walsall 10KT 992411 Somerset 22VB 778581 Coventry	<b>£25,000</b> 6WS 261374 Lincolnshire 6YP 093419 West Sussex	<b>£25,000</b> 21VF 691006 Buckinghamshire 16ZV 038257 Manchester 24VN 400438 South Yorkshire 6LK 721990 Tyne and Wear	<b>£25,000</b> 6MS 719687 London (Hackney) 22VP 524975 South Yorkshire 3YZ 637426 Hampshire AN 650256 Suffolk	<b>£25,000</b> 1ML 968127 Surrey QZ 299602 Hertfordshire 13XN 407924 Manchester 25VK 462024 Liverpool 15ZW 398809 Lancashire
NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	In addition there were 1,221,022 prizes worth from £50 to £10,000.		
<b>£250,000</b> 15TW 068202 Cambridge	<b>£250,000</b> 10PW 943642 Ayrshire	The total value of the pay-out to Premium Bond holders in 1982 was £103,388,450.		
<b>£100,000</b> 12AN 988413 Cheshire 8FS 282887 Hampshire 19VW 588426 London (Middlesex)	<b>£100,000</b> 12YZ 679119 Hampshire 23RK 588637 West Yorkshire EL 054277 Staffordshire 14YP 107678 London (Southwark)	Good luck for 1983 from ERNIE.		
<b>£50,000</b> 7KX 463411 Suffolk 7XZ 288480 Liverpool 25VN 450680 Cheshire 21VK 290420 Cwyd 3RF 470162 Lancashire	<b>£50,000</b> 4LZ 541057 London (Redbridge) 5DB 641069 Warwickshire 11XL 854877 London (Harrow) 22RB 220021 Surrey	PREMIUM BONDS NATIONAL SAVINGS		
<b>£25,000</b> 15VB 673154 Cambridgeshire 16AP 687786 Hertfordshire 38K 230601 Cheshire 14AS 172929 Derbyshire	<b>£25,000</b> 5LB 080001 Dyfed 3MB 086129 Cornwall 10RN 918593 Surrey 17AB 061067 South Yorkshire			



Winston Churchill with the Argentine dictator, Juan Peron. In 1951, in a more belligerent mood, he ordered a Royal Navy preemptive move against Argentine designs

# Bringing the 'Met' into line with Britain

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Recommendations to bring the Metropolitan Police closer to the Home Office to regulate other British police forces are expected to be proposed by Sir Kenneth Newman, the new commissioner of the London force, within weeks.

According to a senior police source, Sir Kenneth is considering closer links between the Metropolitan Police and the Home Office Inspectors of Constabulary. At the same time he is considering improvements in the system used by the London force to carry out internal inspections.

For the moment there is no intention of inviting the Home Office Inspectorate into London, but Sir Kenneth's proposals may go some way to allaying criticism that the Metropolitan Police remains exempt from the national inspection system and is allowed to regulate itself without a police authority other than the Home Office.

The recommendations will be made in a report on the current state of the Metropolitan Police and the need for improvements which is being prepared by Sir Kenneth for Mr William Whitehall, the Home Secretary.

The report was ordered in

# Father of nurse to fight seat

The father of Nurse Helen Smith has announced that he will stand for Parliament as an independent candidate in the next general election. Mr Ronald Smith, a former policeman, has spent the last three and a half years fighting to gain information which would shed new light on his daughter's death in Saudi Arabia.

"I plan to use the experience I gained to help other people fighting bureaucracy," he said. Mr Smith, aged 55, who lives in Guiseley, West Yorkshire, will contest his home constituency of Pudsey. He polled more votes than the Prince of Wales in a BBC Men of the Year poll and has been promised financial backing for his election campaign by a group of lecturers at Bradford University.

# Organ alert

Mr Theo Saunders, the organist at St Michael's Church, Exeter, alerted police to an attempted break-in at the church on Saturday night by playing some Bach. He had called at the church to return some books. Neighbours called the police. Two men were being questioned later.

# Microlight Africa flight

By Ronald Faxx

Mr Philip Berent's "great adventure" to Zimbabwe is to take off soon despite the odds. Mr Berent, aged 23, an economic graduate and recently qualified pilot, plans to fly a British made Pathfinder microlight aircraft from Salisbury, Wiltshire, to Harare (formerly Salisbury), setting a new distance record for these small aircraft.

He will be pursued along the ground by a Stonefield truck, the Scottish built rough terrain vehicle, with a support crew and spare parts on board.

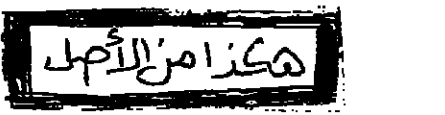
Mr Berent, who is seized with

# Last flight

A piece of concrete, dislodged from a bridge after a starling flew against a high voltage cable over the main Crewe to Liverpool railway line, was removed from the track by the police after a Cheshire farmer reported the explosion.

# PC back on duty

Police Constable John Meardon, who was suspended after a false distress flare sent the Penlee lifeboat out for two hours in rough seas, has returned to duty. Meardon said yesterday: "I did not do it, but everybody thinks I did".





PARLIAMENT December 20-23 1982

Thatcher clashes with Foot over Andropov disarmament proposals

DISARMAMENT

In clashes in the Commons with Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, Mrs Margaret Thatcher...

government had not said a single word in favour of these talks before President Reagan himself was persuaded...

sides to negotiate an arrangement which is verifiable and balanced...

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexley Heath, C): Mr Andropov's proposals come close to inviting Britain to trade an apple for an orange...

Mr Pym: We have always rejected the notion of unilateral disarmament...

The only reason the Russians are at the negotiating table at all is because of our decision in Nato...

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) had asked on December 21: could we have an assurance from the Prime Minister...

Mr Healey: Many of us welcome Mr Pym's recognition that Mr Andropov's proposals were a step forward...

But in the light of the fact that Mr Pym said on television last night that the West must examine Mr Andropov's proposals as part of 'the overall balance of security'...

The planned Trident force which Mr Pym supports would have the same destructive power as the whole Soviet SS20 force...

We are sick and tired of the bargain basement Bonaparte bargaining in yet again with an off-the-cuff dismissal of Mr Andropov's proposals...

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman in the House of Commons, said it was Mr Pym's duty, and his right, to work for peace against 'the one woman walking disaster who attempts to sabotage all his initiatives'...

Mr Frank Allans (Salford, East, Lab) said that what was wrong with Mr Andropov's offer that Soviet missiles in Europe should not exceed those of Britain and France as at present deployed?

Does today's refusal even to negotiate on that offer (the went on) mean that cruise missiles are bound to come and that the nuclear arms race will finally get out of control...

Mr Pym: The understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union on the INF talks is the matter of parity between them...

The point about the difference between the Soviet Union and the West, Russia and the United States, is in the equation as to the nature of the parties concerned...

No, it is not uncertain or inevitable that the missiles will come to Europe at the end of this coming year. If our own negotiations succeed, it is possible for the two

brought to its knees by military means. In the Falklands, deterrence failed...

Nothing could be more damaging to Britain's national interest than a move by her to reduce her commitment on the continent of Europe...

A partial United States withdrawal from the defence of Europe, if it came about, might bring about a more determined European attempt to arrive at a collective security arrangement...

Detente may be one thing (he said) and I favour it, but a shift among our European allies towards greater political and economic integration with the Communist bloc would seriously disturb the current balance of power in Europe...

I am all for rationalization and specialization where our capability will be enhanced. But Britain, as a sovereign nation, cannot afford to abandon any of its major sea, air, land/air capabilities...

The right way for Britain was to retain her four main roles and to keep on the present course. He believed Britain had the resources to maintain that aim.

In spite of the fact that some critics see it otherwise (he said) the defence budget is not at present under strain. I know it suits the argument of the anti-Trident lobby to assert that it is.

But, the pressures on him to add to the programme within the already agreed defence totals were much greater than any pressures to reduce the programme...

It was in Europe that Britain faced the overwhelming preponderance of Soviet forces and it was only

The offer by Mr Andropov, the Soviet Premier, for a reduction in nuclear weapons was bogus...

Answering Earl Alexander of Tunis, (C), on current East-West disarmament negotiations, Lord Belstead, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs said in the House of Lords on December 22.

To this end, we support the talks in Vienna and the negotiations in Geneva in intermediate range strategic nuclear weapons at which the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged...

Lord Belstead: I agree with that assessment. Provided we remain firm in the intention we have stated, that is the way most likely to get arms control agreement which is both balanced and verifiable.

Lord Brockway (Lab): Is it not the case that Andropov yesterday offered to reduce by more than two-thirds medium missiles in Europe and does this not follow the offer to cut SS20's, to withdraw missiles from central Europe, and proposals that nuclear missiles should not be used first?

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Walker to protect UK fishing rights

FISHERIES

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, announced on December 23 that he had that day issued orders effective from January 1 to enable Britain legally to defend its fishing stocks if Denmark attempted to fish up Britain's shores...

Reporting on the meeting, held in Brussels, Mr Walker said: The nine member states were agreed on a package of measures for a revised common fisheries policy. No changes to this package were proposed or discussed.

Mr Bruce Millan, for the Opposition (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab): We are pleased that the package agreed by him to be completely unacceptable. Whatever has happened, there is certainly no certainty at January 1, 1983.

We cannot make a judgement about national orders until about available and I understand orders are not going to be laid until tomorrow. Despite what he has said about the legality of these measures, there must be some doubt about them until they are tested, if they are tested, in the European Court.

We certainly will support any measures that are taken by him to protect our fishing stocks. I hope that when the common code into operation, will be stringently enforced.

What he has done, despite his continued blustering at the dispatch box, is produce at the end of this year a sorry mess, and he has failed to bring about an assured future for our fishing industry.

Mr Walker: It is significant that there was no voice from the Danish Government that any of the measures being discussed had any measure of illegality in them.

No concessions of any description have been made by the United Kingdom Government since the UK fishermen. Other concessions came primarily from agreements with Norway and elsewhere and all those will be withdrawn.

Restructuring will be discussed in the new year. There is a great deal of work to be done. The proposals will apply to 1983. Obviously the ideal basis of restructuring is one based on agreed fishing policy. I would hope that that would take place before the end of the year.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L): Whatever we may think of the agreement, at least we are glad that Mr Walker has stuck to his guns. We want to be assured that he has sufficient guts to stick to it.

Mr Walker: I would not like to see any friction between the United Kingdom and Denmark. In fact, the Danish minister of fishery has made it clear at the meeting yesterday that he would deplore any act by Danish fishermen that violated the traditional fishing rights of the countries in the North Sea. He strongly advised any Danish fishermen not to embark on any such course.

He made no objection to the legality of the national measures which were discussed yesterday.

Mr John Townsend (Bridlington, C): Can he reassure the industry that if Danish boats do venture to fish within the 12-mile limit, the orders that he has placed before the House will be adequate and the means of protection will be adequate to arrest the trawlers and prosecute them?

Mr Walker: Yes.

Assembly is proving to be of use

ULSTER

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said on December 23 to Official Ulster Unionist MPs to give the Northern Ireland Assembly a chance and to persuade the Government to give the Assembly a chance and to persuade the Government to give the Assembly a chance...

An interesting new year presentation will be a two-part, German television film about a Jewish family in Berlin set in the early 1930s. It will be first shown simultaneously in nine countries. The classic serial will be *Domby and Son* and there will also be a 10-part dramatization of *Cromin's The Citadel*.

The *Captains* will be Philip Mackie's eight-part drama serial about the remarkable women who dominated the latter part of the Ptolemaic dynasty. Single plays include the adaptation by James Saunders of D. H. Lawrence's 'Captain's Dolls' with Jeremy Irons and Jane Lapoire, and Virginia Woolf's 'To the Lighthouse' adapted by Hugh Stodart and starring Rosemary Harris and Michael Rooker.

Mr Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Ichen, SDP) asked if he was still trying to persuade the SDLP to take part in the Assembly.

Mr Prior: Yes, but the people who are most likely to persuade the SDLP to take part are those who are in the Assembly and I urge them to do all they can in the interests of peace in Northern Ireland to recognize the fact that the two identities are properly represented within the Assembly.

Mr Enock Powell (South Down, U): I think Christmas and all Christmas to come will be haunted by the memory of those who have lost their lives or been bereaved, and I hope that we can do something to help to get devolved government back to Northern Ireland, will come and talk to me about them.

The Assembly had made some progress and was proving to be of great use and interest to the people of Northern Ireland, Mr Prior said.

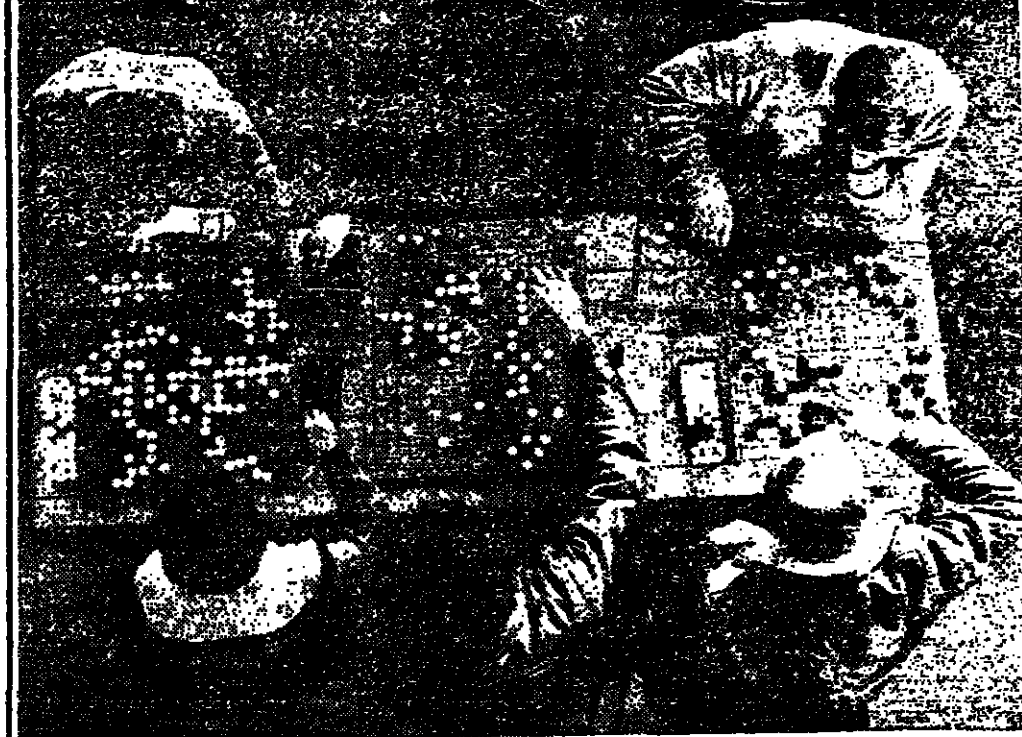
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Your move or mine? At the four-day annual Open Go tournament in Covent Garden, London, which began on New Year's Day, about 150 enthusiasts from all over Europe are pitting their skills on this 3,500-year-old game (photograph: John Voos).

For the record

Thatcher's message is 'no compromise'

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher promised her supporters on Friday in a new year message that the resolution which characterized the Government's handling of the Falklands conflict will continue to be applied to its running of the economy.

The Government will not compromise on its economic policies in the run-up to the general election because 1983 will begin to show that the British people are benefiting from the resolute approach. That was the Prime Minister's pledge in a buoyant message which nevertheless acknowledged that the cure for high unemployment could only be long and arduous.

It amounted to her opening shot in the election campaign and she did not hesitate to play the Falklands card in the coming months.

Mrs Thatcher gave no precise hint of her thinking on the timing of the election but promised that the Government, far from having run out of steam, was "bubbling with ideas". She said that in 1983 ministers would be preparing their programme for the next Parliament.

Her statement that "We have always believed that turning Britain would be a 10-year task" could be interpreted as meaning that she still hoped to go the full term into 1984. Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons and a close supporter, said his view was that there would not be an election before next autumn.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the British Steel chairman, has issued a grim new year message to workers warning them of further cuts in the industry's fight for survival. In a letter to employees, Mr MacGregor pleaded with workers to "buckle down" in a year when there will be no central pay award.

While urging the men to tighten their belts he offers no prospect of more money except on a local basis. "We have explained to the unions that for 1983 we cannot afford the luxury of a central pay award. But this business will be prepared to develop the local payments schemes linked to their programme to reduce costs."

Mr Peter Parker denied on Thursday that he will resign as British Rail chairman after publication next month of the Serpell report, expected to be critical.

Mr Melvin Jackson, the prison officer who was acquitted in March of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser in Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, has retired.

Mr Michael Foot and three senior Labour colleagues are to appeal against the High Court's rejection of their challenge to the new parliamentary constituencies recommended by the Boundary Commission for England.

BL has unveiled a prototype car made of plastic and aluminium and which it says is capable of achieving 81mpg at 56mph. The ECV3 (Experimental Concept Vehicle), powered by a one-litre, three-cylinder engine, will save 96 per cent production, but some of its features could be incorporated into the company's new cars in the 1990s.

Mr Cyril Brian Frow, aged 48, a Rampton charge nurse, has been acquitted of ill-treating patients.

British Aerospace and the European Space Agency have signed a £34m contract to send a satellite into space in July, 1985, to rendezvous with Halley's Comet.

Miners at the doomed Kinnell Colliery near Edinburgh, resumed normal working on Wednesday after failing to win support for their fight to keep the pit open.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has been criticized within his union because it is to meet legal expenses, incurred during his successful defence of a motoring charge.

The Nationwide and Burnley building societies reported on Thursday that house prices had begun to accelerate after a long period of stagnation in the early 1980s. They said increases over the past year were 8 per cent.

Whitehall chiefs shuffle complete

By Peter Hennessy

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has completed the biggest reshuffle of top Civil Service jobs of recent times with the appointment of Mr Peter Middleton as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and five other heads of department.

Mr Middleton, aged 48, is a firm favourite with the Prime Minister, and his preference had been expected for some time. A surprising move, however, was the appointment of Mr David Hancock, aged 48, his chief rival for the top economic job, to the permanent secretaryship of the Department of Education and Science.

Mr Michael Franklin, aged 55, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Trade, is to return to his former base, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fish-

eries and Food. Sir Brian Hayes, aged 53, moves from agriculture to the Department of Industry and Sir Anthony Rawlinson, aged 56, transfers from the Treasury to replace Mr Franklin at trade.

Mr Angus Fraser, aged 54, returns from the Management and Personnel Office to the chairmanship of his old institution, the Board of Customs and Excise.

Mr Geoffrey Lidter, aged 52, is promoted within the Treasury to Second Permanent Secretary in charge of overseas finance. The mass retirement of the large intake of top officials after the war has enabled Mrs Thatcher to pick a new generation of permanent secretaries which should dominate Whitehall for the rest of the decade.

Defence begins on doorstep - Nott

STRATEGY

to defend the people of these islands. I recognize (he said) the unique part which only the Royal Navy can play in times of peace in projecting a British presence around the world.

In this context, recognizing a move by her to reduce her commitment on the continent of Europe, the Falklands experience offered no lessons on this score.

A partial United States withdrawal from the defence of Europe, if it came about, might bring about a more determined European attempt to arrive at a collective security arrangement among the European members of the Nato alliance. But it might, more possibly, put pressure by neutralist groups within Europe to seek closer accommodation with the Soviet Union.

Detente may be one thing (he said) and I favour it, but a shift among our European allies towards greater political and economic integration with the Communist bloc would seriously disturb the current balance of power in Europe against the interests of the United Kingdom.

I am all for rationalization and specialization where our capability will be enhanced. But Britain, as a sovereign nation, cannot afford to abandon any of its major sea, air, land/air capabilities...

The size and shape of Britain's forces must primarily reflect the challenge of the Soviet technology in Europe and the East Atlantic. A lesson of the Falklands, which some disputed, but how he could not understand was that surface ships were highly vulnerable to modern missiles.

As the 1980s progressed, the weight of the potential strike from the sea, by the Soviet navy, on our point defence systems, however multiplied, would be increasingly to be borne by the air force. It would be hard pressed to abandon our defence against nuclear blackmail in a world of nuclear weapons.

The right way for Britain was to retain her four main roles and to keep on the present course. He believed Britain had the resources to maintain that aim.

In spite of the fact that some critics see it otherwise (he said) the defence budget is not at present under strain. I know it suits the argument of the anti-Trident lobby to assert that it is.

But, the pressures on him to add to the programme within the already agreed defence totals were much greater than any pressures to reduce the programme...

Stating that he was not satisfied with every aspect of Britain's defence arrangements, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said in the Commons on December 21 that where they were weakest, in some cases seriously so, was not in their ability to intervene world-wide but in their capacity to defend the United Kingdom base.

Speaking in the debate on the White Paper on the lessons of the Falklands campaign, Mr Nott said: It is not far from home that we need to look for any changes of emphasis but right here on our doorstep, these islands are in a crucial position as the unshakable carrier of the alliance, the route through which American reinforcements would come in the event of conflict, and at the key rear base of European Nato.

The defence of the UK base is the only part of our conventional contribution which is relevant to every possible defence option. Together with our independent nuclear forces it is the core of our national strategy, and although we have already taken significant steps to improve our home defences it is right here that more needs to be done.

Mr Nott put the provision of greater numbers of the right air defence aircraft right at the top of his list of defence priorities for the next five years.

Mr John Nott, said the main criticism of the Government's present strategy was best caricatured by *The Times* which described British forces as being music bound on the Central Front.

According to this view, Britain should make a smaller military contribution in Europe and place more emphasis on a maritime role and out of area capability.

Those who proposed setting off in a new direction to pursue the worldwide role must face the fact that changes in defence policy must be judged against the basic question of whether they would help or hinder the alliance, given that its cohesion represented 90 per cent of the defence of Britain. The prime

reason for the existence of the alliance is the fact that the Soviet Union is a world power, and it is only by the joint effort of the United States and the United Kingdom that the balance of power can be maintained.

Mr Nott said that the Government's strategy was to maintain a strong and flexible defence force, capable of responding to a wide range of threats, and to ensure that the United Kingdom remained a major power in the world.

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سكذ من لامل



# Lebanese talks please Israel despite deadlock

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A new attempt to break the deadlock over normalization of relations which has so far prevented the drawing up of an agreement agenda between Israeli and Lebanese negotiators will take place today when the third round of direct talks open with American participation in the Lebanese town of Khaldeh.

Despite the deadlock, Israeli ministers have expressed satisfaction at the atmosphere of the talks so far. Yesterday Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and Mr David Kimche, Israeli spokesman at the talks, briefed the Cabinet on the hours of discussion held last week.

The Cabinet also heard of new security measures taken by Israel in an effort to reduce the unacceptably high level of casualties among its troops based in the Lebanese Chouf mountains - the scene of continuing clashes between Christian and Druze militiamen.

The Israeli negotiators have been instructed both by Mr Shamir and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, to stand firm on their basic demand that the concept of normalization, if not the precise word itself, should be expressed as an important item on the negotiating agenda. The Lebanese have been pressing for future relations to be within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreement with Israel regards as null and void.

Failure to reach any agreement on the precise definition of normalization, a term which the Lebanese Government regards as unacceptable in view of its own vulnerable position in the Arab world, is believed to be the central sticking point that has prevented the drawing up of an agenda for beginning the talks proper. All American compromise suggestions have so far been rejected.

One idea which will be made this week is the establishment of sub-committees in which controversial issues such as normal relations could initially be discussed away from the main plenum. Israel has indicated that its delegation will be willing to compromise on the wording but not on the principle of normalization which it is hoped will lead to something close to a peace treaty.

The Israelis appear undeterred by the strong resistance from Lebanon to the concept of normalization. Political observers here are convinced that it is one price which the Begin Government is determined to extract as a result of the costly war.

The foreign ministry also points out that Israel has already made two important concessions by dropping its demands that a formal peace treaty be signed and that Jerusalem be one of the two venues for the twice weekly talks which are now expected to drag on for months.

It was private contacts between Mr Sharon and unidentified Lebanese officials close to President Gamsyel of Lebanon that led to the breakthrough last month which enabled the present historic negotiations to begin. These contacts have convinced some members of the Israeli Government that the *de facto* creation of normal ties with Lebanon remains a viable prospect.

● CAIRO: Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine liberation organization leader, was quoted yesterday as saying the PLO would continue the "loud politics" of military action against Israel while also supporting bids for Middle East peace (Reuter reports).

On President Reagan's peace plan, Mr Arafat said in an interview in Tunis that he was aware the American Administration did not intend to apply pressure on Israel to make it more flexible towards the plan.

In Cairo, Egypt said yesterday that improved relations with Israel could only be guaranteed if the Israelis withdrew from Lebanon, started peace talks on the Palestinian issue and agreed to negotiate the future of the disputed area of Tabah.

● TEL AVIV: A strike by civil servants and public sector employees ended on Friday after the Government agreed to union demands for a 12 per cent wage rise (Reuter reports).

How the British spend their money

## Sharon avoids questioning

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

A last minute legal agreement yesterday prevented Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, from having to make his second appearance on oath before the three-man inquiry investigating last year's Beirut massacre.

The controversial minister had been summoned to face cross-examination by Major General Yehoshua Saguy, the Director of Israel's military intelligence. But it was agreed by lawyers acting for the two men that Mr Sharon would not have to face the scheduled questioning after he had submitted written answers to two questions which have not been publicized.

Both men were among nine senior Israeli political and military figures warned by the commission that its final report

might "harm" their standing. According to Israeli sources, General Saguy wished to question Mr Sharon because he contends that he did warn both the Government and the minister of the danger of sending the Phalangists into West Beirut.

Last night a commission spokesman said that the written answers from Mr Sharon meant that the panel had now completed hearing testimony from the nine - including Mr Menachem Begin the Prime Minister - who were formally warned that they might be found in dereliction of duty.

Although no final date has yet been set for completion of the report, it is understood that interim findings could be made public before the end of this month.

The speed with which the

commission has undertaken its delicate task has impressed diplomats monitoring its work. There is now a consensus among foreign observers that any fears that it might provide a whitewash of the Government's role have been eliminated.

Most political parties have been marking time until the report is finished. It could be the catalyst forcing the country into early elections which Mr Begin has been pressing for, but which until now have been blocked.

The Prime Minister has let it be known that he will immediately attempt to bring about an election if even the slightest blame is directed against him personally. Should that prove the case, the most common date now being mentioned by commentators is November.



Solar cooking: Chefs at a restaurant in Guangzhou, south China, cooking chickens by solar energy.

## New York bombs main police

From Christopher Thomas, New York

A Puerto Rican terrorist group is believed to have been responsible for a series of bombings at government buildings in Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn on New Year's Eve.

The explosions struck police headquarters and two federal office buildings during a 90-minute period.

One policeman lost a leg and two bomb squad detectives suffered serious eye injuries. One of the detectives also lost all the fingers of his right hand, and may have been permanently deafened. They were wearing armoured suits, which almost certainly saved their lives.

The bombs are believed to have been planted by the FALN (Armed Forces of National Liberation) which has claimed responsibility for about 100 bomb attacks that killed six people during the past eight years, in support of demands for independence for Puerto Rico.

Four bombs exploded on New Year's Eve and a fifth was dismantled. After the third blast a caller to a New York radio station said: "This is FLAN. We are responsible for the bombings in New York today."

## Scientists achieve nuclear fusion

Princeton University scientists, pleased that they successfully started an experimental nuclear fusion reactor, say they plan to begin regular tests in April aimed at producing a useful source of energy.

They hope that their tests will lead to commercial generation of electricity by nuclear fusion by the year 2020.

Fusion is the forcing together of light atoms to produce heavier atoms and a release of energy. It is the opposite of fission, the process used by nuclear power plants in which heavy uranium atoms split apart to produce lighter atoms and a shower of energetic subatomic particles.

Princeton's Tokamak fusion test reactor operated successfully for 50 milliseconds - barely a blink of an eye - in its first test as scientists worked overtime to complete their project by Christmas.

That first test produced no significant energy, but was described as "magical event" by Mr Harold Furth, Director of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, which built the \$31.4m (nearly £200m) research reactor under a grant from the US Department of Energy.

The aim is to produce a sustained reaction. Fusion reactors, like fission plants would use heat to produce steam to drive the turbine generators that produce electricity.

Princeton's reactor uses a Tokamak design, a type devised in the Soviet Union in 1950. Tokamak is the Russian acronym for "toroidal magnetic chamber," a doughnut-shaped container in which powerful magnets are used to squeeze and control a hot, ionized gas.

Mr Furth said his group hopes to begin regular test in April, slowly introducing changes such as different types of fuel. The group is confident that by 1986 it can reach the "break-even" point, when the fusion process will produce as much energy as the reactor consumes in the form of electricity for its magnets and other equipment.

"By 2020, we could see serious commercialization start," Mr Furth said.

The scientists emphasized fusion's advantages as an energy source: the hydrogen isotopes are extracted from ordinary seawater, and it does not pose a major nuclear hazard because any accident would cause an immediate end of reactions and cooling.

Fusion experiments have been conducted in many countries since the 1950s.

## Iran expels envoy for 'visa insult'

Tehran (AFP) - Two Australian diplomats have been expelled from Iran for "insulting Islamic principles" because they asked two women to remove their head-dress for visa photographs, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

On Friday Australia announced it had ordered two officials from the Iranian Embassy in Canberra to leave the country in retaliation for the expulsion of its diplomats.

Mr Anthony Street, Australia's Foreign Minister, said Iran had given no explanation for the decision.

Tehran Radio yesterday quoted the spokesman as saying: "Two sisters who went to the (Australian) Embassy for a visa were insulted and humiliated by these two employees who asked them for photographs without the proper Islamic dress."

Islamic dress specifically requires women to cover their heads in all official identification photographs in Iran.

In an address marking the birthday of the prophet Muhammad yesterday, Ayatollah Khomeini called on Muslims everywhere to take action to "chop off the hands of the elements of the great powers".

## Police keep Miami riot area sealed

New York - A large contingent of police continued to seal off the predominantly black Miami slum area of Overtown after the riots last Tuesday and Wednesday (Christopher Thomas writes).

Residents had to prove identity before being allowed through checkpoints. Close surveillance was being kept of the Liberty City ghetto where 18 people died in race riots in 1980.

An internal police inquiry is being conducted into the fatal shooting by a policeman of a black youth in a video games parlour. In the rioting and looting that followed, one person died and 21 were injured.

Life term for Mafia 'caliph'

Naples (Reuter) - Luigi Volario, aged 42, an underworld leader nicknamed "the caliph", was jailed for life for the murder of his former male secretary who joined a rival clan of the Camorra, the Naples mafia. Several women belonging to his private harem sobbed as he was led away.

Police captured Volario last March from a fortified bunker he had built on the slopes of Vesuvius. He is due for trial later for murdering his former lover.

## Haiti blast

Port-au-Prince (Reuter) - A car, believed to contain a bomb, exploded near the Haitian presidential palace here, killing a passer-by, sources close to the Government said.

All debris had been cleared away when reporters arrived. President Duvalier was not thought to have been in the palace at the time.

## Away blaze

La Linea (Reuter) - Two Gibraltar fire engines went to the aid of Spanish firemen fighting a blaze in an 11-storey block of flats in this frontier town on New Year's Day, although the border is not officially open to vehicles. They brought longer ladders.

## Party murder

New York (Reuter) - Patricia Cummings, aged 14, was charged with second degree murder after the death by stabbing of a 14-year-old boy who attended a New Year's eve party at her Long Island home.

# How to create a good climate for business in a tough business climate.

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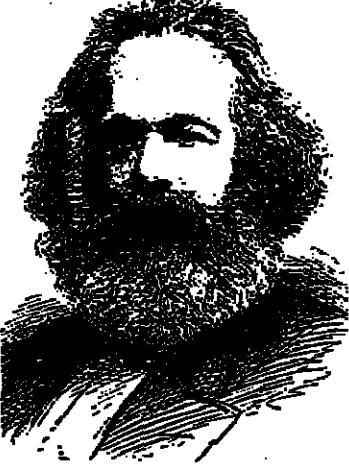




# Anniversaries of 1983

## JANUARY

- 2 Captain Onslow of HMS Clio hoisted the British flag at Port Soledad, the Falklands Islands, the Argentines having been ordered to leave, 1833.
- 3 Clement Richard Attlee, first Earl Attlee, Prime Minister, born, London, 1883.
- 13 Christoph Graupner, composer, born, Kirchberg, Germany, 1683.
- 17 Sir Compton Mackenzie, novelist, born, West Hartlepool, 1883.



- 14 Karl Marx, political philosopher, died, London, 1883.
- 16 John Boucher, 2nd Baron Berners, writer, died, Calais, 1533.
- 19 Thomas Killigrew, playwright, died, London, 1683.
- 27 John Brown, Queen Victoria's personal servant, died, Windsor Castle, 1883.



Top: Clement Attlee shares a joke in Limehouse on the eve of Labour's landslide in 1945; above: Krakatoa before the eruption; and Sir Edward Burne-Jones at work on The Star of Bethlehem



- 23 Gustave Doré, painter and engraver, died, Paris, 1883.
- Stendhal (Marie-Henri Beyle), novelist, born, Grenoble, Switzerland, 1783.
- 24 Friedrich Flotow, composer, died, Darmstadt, Germany, 1883.
- 28 Charles George ("Chinese") Gordon, known as Gordon of Khartoum, born London, 1833.
- Ruby M. Ayres, novelist, born, Watford, 1883.
- 29 Vasily Zhukovsky, poet, born, Tula, Russia, 1783.



- 28 Raphael, painter, born, Urbino, Italy, 1483.

## FEBRUARY



- 13 Richard Wagner, composer, died, Venice, 1883.
- 23 Samuel Pepys, diarist, born, London, 1633.
- 28 Michel de Montaigne, essayist, born, Dordogne, 1533.
- Rene-Antoine de Reaumur, scientist, born, La Rochelle, 1683.

## APRIL

- 3 Washington Irving, writer, born New York, 1783.
- 9 Edward IV died, London, 1483.
- 10 Hugo Grotius, jurist, born, Delft, Netherlands, 1583.
- 12 Imogen Cunningham, photographer, born, Portland, Oregon, USA, 1883.
- 15 Stanley Melbourne Bruce, 1st Viscount Bruce of Melbourne, born, Melbourne, 1883.
- 21 Reginald Heber, missionary bishop, born, Malpas, Cheshire, 1783.
- 22 Richard Trevithick, inventor, died, Dartford, Kent, 1833.
- 25 William the Silent, born, Dillenburg Castle, Nassau, Netherlands, 1533.
- 29 David Cox, painter, born, Birmingham, 1783.
- 30 Edouard Manet, painter, died, Paris, 1883.

## MAY

- 5 Archibald Percival, 1st Earl Wavell, field-marshal, born Colchester, 1883.
- 7 James Garner Berry, 1st Viscount Kemsley, newspaper proprietor, born, Merthyr Tydfil, 1883.
- Johannes Brahms, composer, born, Hamburg, 1833.
- 9 José Ortega y Gasset, philosopher, born, Madrid, 1883.
- 15 Edmund Keen, actor, died, Richmond, Surrey, 1833.
- 18 George Böhm, composer, died Lunenburg, Germany, 1733.
- Walter Gropius, architect, born Berlin, 1883.



A boy leaning against a table: detail from a painting by Edouard Manet

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- 18 George Böhm, composer, died Lunenburg, Germany, 1733.
- Walter Gropius, architect, born Berlin, 1883.

## JUNE

- 4 Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount Wolsley, field-marshal, born, County Dublin, 1833.



- 5 John Maynard Keynes, economist, born, Cambridge, 1883.
- 12 Margaret Haig Thomas, Viscountess Rhondda, founder of Time and Tide, born, London, 1883.
- 14 Edward Fitzgerald, writer, died, Mentor, Norfolk, 1883.
- 21 Lord William Russell, executed, London, for plotting to murder Charles II, 1683.

## JULY

- 3 Franz Kafka, novelist, born, Prague, 1883.
- 6 Ludovico Ariosto, poet and playwright, died, Ferrara, 1533.
- 23 Alan Francis Brooke, 1st Viscount Alanbrooke, field-marshal, born, Baginbode-Bigorre, France, 1883.
- 24 Simón Bolívar, statesman, born, Caracas, Venezuela, 1783.
- 25 Alfredo Casella, composer, born, Turin, 1883.

## AUGUST

- 1 Parcel post came into operation, 1883.
- 9 Robert Moffat, missionary, died, Leigh, Kent, 1883.
- 15 Ivan Meštrović, sculptor, born, Vrpolje, Yugoslavia, 1883.
- 21 John Gally, prize-fighter and horse-racer, born, Wick, 1783.
- 24 Frederick Marquis, 1st Earl of Woolton, politician, born, Manchester, 1883.
- 28 Sir Edward Burne-Jones, artist, born, Birmingham, 1833.
- 29 British Factory Act passed, 1833.



The first day of the parcel post, from the Illustrated London News, August 1883

## SEPTEMBER

- 3 Ivan Turgenev, writer, died, Paris, 1883.
- 5 Christoph Martin Wieland, poet, born, Oberholzheim, Germany, 1733.

## OCTOBER

- 7 Hannah More, educator, died, Bristol, 1833.
- Elizabeth I, born, Greenwich Palace, 1533.
- 8 Volcanic eruption on the island of Krakatoa in the Straits of Sunda.
- 9 Sir Humphrey Gilbert, navigator, died, 1583.
- 11 Francois Couperin (le grand), composer, died, Paris, 1733.
- 12 Johann Zoffany, artist, born, Frankfurt, Germany, 1733.
- 18 Gerald Hugh-Tyrwhit-Wilson, 14th Baron Berners, composer, born, Bridgenorth, 1883.
- 22 Jean Rameau, composer, 1683.
- 26 Charles Bradlaugh, radical, born, London, 1833.

## NOVEMBER

- 8 Sir Harold Bax, composer, born, London, 1883.
- Abbe Maximilian Stadler, composer, died, Vienna, 1833.

## DECEMBER

- 3 Anton Webern, composer, born, Vienna, 1883.
- 11 Richard Doyle, caricaturist, died, London, 1883.
- 15 Izak Walton, writer, died, Winchester, 1683.
- 25 Orlando Gibbons, composer, born, Oxford, 1583.
- Maurice Utrillo, artist, born, Paris, 1883.
- 28 St John Ervine, playwright, born, Belfast, 1883.

Compiled by Jack Lonsdale

## Polish martial law may last all year

Warsaw (Reuters) - A senior Polish official has indicated that martial law, suspended at midnight on New Year's Eve, may not be finally lifted before the end of this year.

Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, one of the longest-serving members of the Politburo, said that complete lifting of martial law required common efforts by the authorities and society.

"It may perhaps, in my opinion, be worked out in the coming year," he told the party daily *Trybuna Ludu*.

The authorities have said the final lifting will take place only when the security and economic conditions are considered right. They have declined to indicate when this might be.

The suspension of military rule, which is hedged in by conditions and follows a gradual easing of restrictions, has had little impact on the average Pole. The most obvious signs - road blocks, military vehicles and patrols in the streets, overnight curfew and internment - were gradually removed during the 12 months and 18 days since the military takeover.

Less visible aspects, including provisions to control the workforce and prevent reemergence of a Solidarity-style mass labour movement; and to repress opposition, have been replaced by special powers which will have the same effect.

Workers who are found to have violated a generally-worded provision protecting law and order can be dismissed. A similar rule applies to students, and can apparently be invoked

## Greece will take back its refugees

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The free repatriation of Greek political refugees of the 1946-49 civil war from East European countries that sheltered them for the past 34 years, is expected to begin this month.

The decision to permit the mass return of the former communist insurgents who fled across the northern borders after an abortive attempt to seize power in Greece, was announced by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, on Christmas Day.

This week the Ministers of Interior and Public Order issued a joint decision authorizing all persons of Greek ethnic origin who had fled after the civil war, to return after signing a simple petition at the nearest Greek consulate. This would set in motion also the procedure for the restoration of the Greek citizenship to 22,000 of them who were deprived of it.

The condition that only those of Greek ethnic origin will be allowed to return, is clearly designed to keep out any political refugees who adhere to the Yugoslav view that some of them are not Greeks but members of an "oppressed" Slav-Macedonian minority in this country.

Greece rejects this theory, accepting only that an ever-diminishing number of Greeks in the frontier areas speak a Slav dialect. The Foreign Ministry recently protested to Belgrade over a hostile Yugoslav press campaign on this issue which the Greek Note described as a "falsification of history".

Since the fall of the dictatorship in Greece in 1974, some 25,000 political refugees from the Eastern block were repatriated on an individual basis after a severe security screening. This procedure has now been abolished.

## Amnesty after Kim release

For the record

Seoul (Reuters) - President Chun Doo Hwan's Government released more than 1,200 South Korean prisoners, including 48 political prisoners, on Christmas Eve under an amnesty granted after the departure for the United States of Mr Kim Dae Jung, a leading dissident.

Mr Kim arrived in Washington for a medical treatment after being released from a 20-year jail term for plotting to overthrow the South Korean Government in 1980.

- Ankara - Three Soviet citizens of German origin were acquitted of hijacking a Soviet plane and sent to a refugee camp. They were expected to ask for political asylum in West Germany.
- Los Angeles - Gail Ann Jennings, aged 23, the British woman extradited to the United States, was sentenced to 16 months in jail for killing a 13-year-old boy in a hit-and-run accident.
- Ankara - One hundred and forty-five members of the Illegal Turkish Communist Party were sentenced to prison terms of between two months and ten years on charges of founding a clandestine organisation. The same court acquitted 110 others.
- Harare - The Zimbabwe Government appointed Major General Josiah Tungamirai, aged 34, as an Air Vice-Marshal and chief of operations. He is Zimbabwe's first senior Air Force commander.
- Japan will increase defence spending by 4.5 per cent to 2,757,000 million yen (about £7,000m) in this year's budget.
- Katmandu - Yasuo Koto, the Japanese mountaineer who conquered Everest for the third time on Boxing Day, is believed to have died soon afterwards trying to rescue a fellow climber in distress. The pair have not been heard of since and the rest of the team were forced to return down the mountain to base camp.
- Marbella - Thieves stole up to 1,000 million pesetas (more than £4m) in cash, bullion and jewellery in a Christmas holiday raid on a bank.
- Vienna - Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, confirmed that he has been involved in efforts to bring about an exchange of war prisoners between Israel and the PLO.
- Moscow - The Kremlin decreed a limited amnesty for prisoners on Boxing Day to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, but this did not appear to benefit hundreds of detained dissidents.
- Washington - The United States Congress adjourned until the New Year on Boxing Day after sending President Reagan legislation raising petrol taxes to pay for repairs to America's highways, bridges and mass transit systems.
- Colombo - President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has signed into law a constitutional amendment extending the country's parliamentary term to six years without a general election.
- Nairobi - Severe fuel shortages hit the city over Christmas after a large fire destroyed more than two million gallons of petrol and damaged the pipeline from Mombasa, the main port. Sabotage was ruled out.
- New York - Edwin Wilson, a former American spy said to have made millions of dollars selling arms, explosives and expertise to Libya, was sentenced to 20 years' jail and fined \$200,000 (about £130,000). He will serve about 13 years.
- Johannesburg - Mr Petrus Kotze, magistrate at the inquest into the death of Mr Neil Aggett, the detained white trade unionist found hanging in his police cell, found that Mr Aggett committed suicide. He exonerated South African police officers from criminal responsibility for Mr Aggett's death.
- Brunswick, West Germany - Klaus Decker, aged 19, an East German security guard who shot dead a colleague before fleeing to the West, was jailed for five years for manslaughter by a West German court.
- London - Britain is sending about 80 troops from Cyprus to join the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon.
- Tegucigalpa - Miss Xiomara Suazo, aged 32, daughter of the President of Honduras, was freed on Christmas eve by the left-wing guerrillas who had kidnapped her nine days previously. She was reunited with her father.
- Buenos Aires - Judge Pedro Narvaiz, a senior Argentine judge, resigned and left the country because of a "feeling of disgust" at the government's refusal to heed his rulings on cases involving "disappeared" people.

# OUTRAGE!

Jan Evans FRGS Electrode implanted in cat's brain

In Britain today, under the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876, millions of laboratory animals are subjected to violence ... **Outrage!**

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These experiments include blinding, scalding, irradiation, poisoning to death, mutilation and electric shocks ... **Outrage!**

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Pity alone is not enough. Your help is urgently needed to bring about a change in the law which will release the laboratory animals from their lives of pain, misery and fear.

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Ten years in Europe, 1: Helmut Schmidt

Time to forget the 'British problem'

This week marks the tenth anniversary of British entry into the EEC. The Times has asked six senior political figures from Europe and the Commonwealth to reflect on the hopes - lost and fulfilled - of a turbulent decade for the European ideal. Today Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of West Germany 1974 to 1982, argues that there is no longer room for British doubts.

I have to start by declaring a personal interest: my long-standing attachment to Britain and my commitment to a European Community which includes Britain. I grew up in Hamburg, where some well-established citizens are proud of having their shirts tailored in London (conveniently ignoring the fact that today, they are made in Hong Kong, where they are made in Hamburg). My father had no money to spend on British shirts but made the great financial effort to send his 13-year-old boy for three weeks to attend school in Manchester.

My experience in postwar Hamburg under British occupation confirmed my childhood impressions. A distinguished military governor, Sir Henry Vaughan Berry, did much to introduce young Hamburg politicians into the British tradition of democracy, fairness and pragmatism.

Later on, having learned to look beyond the borders of my home town and my country, I realized of course that even the much admired Britain was no longer the hub of the political universe. It was with the eyes of an Anglophile that I discovered the United States and realized their dominant role in the postwar world. Only later in life and as a result of much more political experience did I enlarge on this Anglo-American preference to become a convinced Francophile.

It was against this background that in 1957 during the parliamentary vote on the EEC treaty, I abstained because I was convinced that a European construction without Britain would not last. I also felt that Britain turning its back on the continent would face an uncertain political future as an island somewhere between Europe and America and would not be able to make the full contribution towards shaping the postwar world I hoped for.

Britain's relationship with, and membership of, the European Community has turned out so far to be one of those troubled partnerships which seem to be the hallmark of many efforts of western democracies to cooperate more closely. Deeply ingrained national traditions and political perceptions have a tendency to stay on like the grin of the Cheshire cat long after the cat's body - the historical, political and economic interests of the nation - has vanished. The result is a history of missed opportunities, hurt feelings and, last but not least, real achievements.

So I believe it was certainly a mistake for Britain to miss the opportunity of fashioning the rules of the European club as a founding member in the mid-1950s. But at the same time Britain was still the strongest European power, although clearly in a different class from the two superpowers. Now we know that during the 1950s and 1960s Britain's economic position fell behind that of some European partners; its special relationship with America, lost during the 1950s and 1960s, was replaced by a weighty competition with Washington's relations with some other European countries; the relations between France and Germany developed slowly into a central element within Europe. De Gaulle could insist on his vision of a Europe which did not include Britain and its Atlantic connexion.

It also turned out to be a mistake to believe, after Britain joined the Community in 1972, that economic and political facets, created during 15 successful years of the Club, could be undone. Successive rounds of negotiations put a severe strain on Britain's role in the Community. In Britain, they encouraged half-heartedness in the British commitment towards Europe. They helped to nurse illusions about political alternatives which, as successive British governments have just emphasized, didn't exist. On the Continent, lingering doubts about Britain's European commitment revived nostalgic feelings about an "ideal" Community of Six among convinced Europeans and weakened the Community in the eyes of the general public.

In November 1974 I warned the Labour Party Conference in London that close cooperation within the Community afforded the only chance to survive the world's structural economic and energy crisis and to save our people from the twin evils of unemployment and inflation. Pointing to our German interests I felt no doubt that the German Social Democrats thought the British interests were. I deliberately appealed to the solidarity of socialist parties, because European cooperation had long ceased to be a matter for governments and diplomats only.

I am glad that the last TUC Congress took up this important point, calling for consultations with the other European trade unions before any negative decision on British membership would be taken. I am confident that, in the end, British self-interest and pragmatism, European solidarity and the facts of modern life will prove stronger than conference resolutions of the past. After all, 43 per cent of Britain's trade is now with the Community. And overseas investors leave no doubt that they are interested in Britain essentially as a European Community member state.

The "British problem" has been created by history. Britain did not take part in the original political bargain of national interests underlying the creation of the community.

When, after 15 years of community life, Britain eventually joined, the first decade of British membership, unfortunately, coincided with the end of a long period of economic growth in Britain as well as in Europe and the rest of the world. Financial strains and internal political unrest made for even tougher political bargaining than usual and prevented more generous solutions.

The preoccupations with the "British problem" also tended to blur the image of the Community and what it achieved during those ten difficult years. As *pari pro toto* I mention the creation of the European Council, the direct elections to the European Parliament and the European Monetary System (EMS) as well as the remarkable concert of foreign policies within the European Political Cooperation (EPC). We managed to provide, under increasingly difficult economic and political circumstances, the necessary political leadership within the Community. We succeeded in enlarging the democratic base of the Community and its policies. We contributed towards monetary stability in the midst of hectic and dangerous fluctuations on the world currency market. Increasingly, Europe's voice was heard and listened to in the concert of international politics.

Undeniably, the unfortunate survival of the "British problem" also points to some unresolved questions within the Community as such, not all the heritage of Britain's agonizing relationship with the Community before 1972. We will have to be open for reforms of community policies and structures if we want the Community to survive and to function in the future. After 25 years it would seem to be quite normal to think of reforming what has been a pioneering institutional and political achievement without precedent.

But for the sake of the Community and for the sake of Britain it is time that we stop talking about the so-called "British problem". To do so requires political leadership at the bargaining table in Brussels and - much more difficult and much more important - at home.

The British Government seems to be on the right track in reminding the British public that the facts of the modern world have committed Britain irrevocably to Europe. I am also happy to note that the Falklands crisis, which aroused deep feelings in Britain and a considerable, though not fully appreciated, sense of loyalty in Western Europe, apparently did nothing to detract the Government from its European path.

I am confident that Britain's justified wish to reduce its contribution to the European Community budget can be dealt with adequately

within the normal bargaining process of the Community without undue political drama. There is certainly a good case for reforming the Common Agricultural Policy and for limiting its costs. But I would warn my British friends: it can only be a gradual change and a slow adaptation. We Germans have known from the start that CAP was the political price we had to pay for the founding of the Community.

For me the Community remains the core of that part of Europe in which we live and which provides the political chance to help shape the future of our societies. Therefore, I remain convinced that the European Community should not be without Britain. The events of the last decade, however, teach us a strong lesson: British membership will only be a success for the Community and all its members, including Britain, if we now finally stop talking of any specifically British problem.

We have to solve sufficiently difficult questions of internal management and adaptation of existing economic and political structures which arise in connection with the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community. But, most of all, we will have to see to it that Europe lives up to the enormous world political and economic challenges of the 1980s. The world will only respect and listen to European interests and ideas if and only if we Europeans act together. This is true of our close friend and ally, the United States. This is certainly also true of the Soviet Union. The Community remains the most powerful barrier against Soviet attempts at a policy of divide-and-rule vis-à-vis Western European nations.

After the many summit meetings with British prime ministers during the last eight years it became customary for us to congratulate each other for not having to discuss bilateral problems. I look forward to the day when a German chancellor on such an occasion would say: we had neither bilateral nor Community problems to discuss and we were able to devote all our time to working out European answers to the challenges of world economic and political questions.

I am in full agreement with my friend, Lord Carrington, when he writes: "The more Europe has a voice in world affairs, the better Britain's own interests will be served. And the stronger Britain can become, the stronger Europe will be."

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Next: Peter Shore



Gerald Kaufman

But who is there to defend Heseltine?

"Staying close to your telephone?" inquired Mr Jim Molyneux, the leader of the Official Ulster Unionists, when I encountered him the other day in the Members' Cafeteria at the House of Commons almost deserted by the post-Christmas doldrums. He was jokingly referring to the dictum that, when a ministerial reshuffle is at hand, members of the government party never budge without leaving precise instructions as to how they may instantly be contacted.

If the Lobby grapevine is accurate, then any day now, possibly this week, the castella will be crowded with members of the administration who have been put on notice that they are to be called into 10 Downing Street or have already been there and learned their fate. Even Mr Michael Heseltine may make a rare appearance, since he is at the centre of rumours about who will be the next secretary of state for defence.

The view has been expressed that Mr Heseltine is just the man to take a firm grip on a department whose rebelliousness has tickled the Prime Minister. It is further reported that for the very reason for which Mr Heseltine is said to be favoured, the Defence Staff have done their best to prevent him from being given command of their hideous fortress - so labyrinthine that even some of the messengers do not know their way about it - situated just off Whitehall.

The defence chiefs are right to be worried, but wrong about the problem they may face. If Mr Heseltine does take over, then the politician in charge of the nation's defences will not be a strong secretary of state who will boss the generals about, but a weak secretary of state who, whether he bosses them about or not, will forfeit their case whenever he presents it either in Parliament or in the Cabinet.

Mr Heseltine's reputation for being a tough minister stems from the Management Information System for Ministers (coilyly dubbed Mimi) that he has introduced to reorganize the way in which the Department of the Environment operates.

Mrs Thatcher is said to have been so impressed by this mystical process - embodied in innumerable lists and tables in a collection of hefty volumes - that she caused Mr Heseltine to give a teach-in about it to other secretaries of state (which, I am sure, will have made him even more popular with his colleagues than he was before). The internal management of a department has hitherto been regarded as the province of its top civil servant, the permanent secretary, rather than the political chief, who is expected to concern himself with policy. In any case, the Mimi system does not seem to have reversed the extraordinary record of policy failures that Mr Heseltine has accumulated in the past four years.

Not one item of DoE legislation has been passed in the form that he intended. Both his Local Government Bills had to be withdrawn and reintroduced in revised form, and were still mangled in their tormented progress through Parlia-

ment. His Housing Act was amended against his wishes. His Wildlife and Countryside Act, torn to pieces in the Lords and partly reconstituted in the Commons, is regarded as too weak by conservationists and too interventionist by farmers (both, from their respective points of view, being perfectly right). His Water Bill, like all his other legislation, is opposed by the local authorities. His Housing and Building Control Bill has infuriated charitable housing associations, whose properties it will sell off.

Mr Heseltine regularly loses major battles in Cabinet. Following his appointment as Minister for Merseyside, he has failed to obtain the funds he knows are needed for rehabilitating the inner cities. The Cabinet compelled him against his will to include referendums in his Local Government Finance Bill last year and then set back and snarled over his humiliation when the Commons forced him to drop a provision he had never himself wanted. In the Rate Support Grant settlement he announced last month, the Treasury prevented him from introducing an exemption from penalty which would have favoured dozens of Tory local authorities.



Mr Michael Heseltine: "a capacity for turning friends into enemies"

He has recently had to acknowledge defeat in the principal objective of his period of office, the reduction of local authority spending. He has been obliged to add £900m to local councils' budgets, compared with the sum allocated in the Public Expenditure White Paper issued five months previously. Yet, in his vain and botched pursuit of this aim, he has alienated local authority leaders even in his own party.

It is said that Mrs Thatcher wants a secretary for defence whose advocacy will win over those sections of the government who misgivings about the Government's nuclear arms policy. Far from being able to sway doubters, Mr Heseltine has an unenviable capacity for turning friends into enemies. Indeed, the trepidation among the Defence Staff that Mr Heseltine will soon arrive at their department is matched only by the fear haunting the local authorities that he will not.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Ardwick.  
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THE TIMES DIARY

Honours and dishonours

In the New Year's Honours Douglas Lindsay Youd was, very properly, awarded the MBE for services to the sport of wood chopping in the state of Tasmania. There are, though, some even less likely awards which result to be announced. The MBE has been scouring the finest of the public prints all year in search of suitable nominees. Few of these newsmakers made the front pages, yet their achievements surely earned them their small share of posterity. Scare of the Year Award: To the US Medical Association, which warned air stewardesses with silicone implants that their breasts could explode in flight.

Overstatement of the Year Award: To FC Alan Oram, who said the defendant called him a fascist pig, and added: "He even called me a West Ham supporter."

Understatement of the Year Award: To the Scottish vegetarian who stole a packet of pork chops and told the court "I'm a vegetarian and I don't eat pork."

Devotion to Duty Award of the Year: Joint winners: Douglas Alexander of the Hotel Bristol, who put himself in the deep freeze in order to monitor the consistency of the Duke of Edinburgh's sorbet.

The staff at Gatwick Airport, who cleaned the tarmac for the Pope to kiss.

Household Hint of the Year Award: To the Department of Health spokesman who urged old people to wrap up, "if they were having trouble keeping their homes warm."

Discovery of the Year Award (Environment): To the man in the *Khaleel Times* headline: "Much about earth still unknown, says expert."

Economy Package of the Year Award: To the three families spending a fortnight's holiday at Luton Airport. "We weren't actually trying to get anywhere," said one of them. "But we do like a game of cards."

Job Creation Scheme of the Year Award: To the East Anglian businessman who planned to turn a former Sunday school chapel into a brothel.

Discovery of the Year Award (Biography): To the *Swindon Evening Advertiser*, which printed that for more than 70 years D. H. Lawrence had been regarded as something of a hero in Middle Eastern affairs.

Discovery of the Year Award: To the British Airports Authority who preserved the four-inch piece of Gatwick concrete kissed by the Pope.

Employment Opportunity of the Year Award: To West Ham Parish Council, Yorkshire, which advertised for a "dog dirt lurker." Applicants were expected to have skills in hedgerow-burrowing and rural disguise. Strong moral character was also required to face the abuse of furious dog-owners. "A SA ideal person would be an ex-SAS member," said the advertisement.

Discovery of the Year Award: To Judy Bosh, novelist and lecturer, for her trout preparation: "I place large ones on the top rack of the dishwasher - square fish are better than long ones - then set it to the normal plate-washing programme. In fifty minutes they are perfectly cooked."

Dog of the Year Award: To Peter Wall, curate of St Mary's, Northampton, Staffordshire, who falls onto his hands and knees and yaps as visitors approach the church. "It is my special way of communicating," he said.

Communication Studies Award of the Year: To the man who 23 years ago threw a bottle into the sea at Winterton, which has just been found at Winterton.

Discovery of the Year (Fashion): To Bob Stickney, who found a Viking sock thrown away in York 1,000 years ago. It took 300 hours to dry out and cost £695 to preserve.

Tuning of the Year Award: To the Curtis family of Mission, British Columbia, who early in the year ought a new life "in the middle of nowhere" believing that a third world war was a certainty. Their destination: East Falkland.

Discovery of the Year Award (Sociology): To Liverpool's Councilor Thornton, who blamed the breakdown of social order in Tooton on the teaching of Darwin's theory of evolution.

Compliment of the Year Award: To the solicitor who commended his client for not living off the state: the client admitted stealing items worth £13 from a Debenhams store.

Stink of the Year Award: To the residents of Ringwood in Hampshire who opposed a farmer's plan to keep pigs near their homes. The house which stood to lose most, being next door to the proposed farrow barn, was Pooch Cottage.

Clemency of the Year Award: To the Brighton police who withdrew the charge against a mouth organist accused of begging. He had told magistrates it was impossible to play his instrument and ask for money at the same time.

Discovery of the Year Award (Medicine): To the Scottish doctor who helped a "politics mad" journalist out of a coma by playing apt speeches of David Steel and other Liberal leaders.

Name of the Year Award: To the lost pit-bull terrier dog with a limp, a pie-eyed left eye, no tail and half a right ear, name: Luckey.

Prediction of the Year Award: To the Met Office, for predicting that weather forecasts may be more inaccurate next year.

PHS

Will smog set the first Olympic record?

Los Angeles. When Prince Philip suggested that the 1984 Olympic equestrian endurance, St Mary's, Northampton, Staffordshire, who falls onto his hands and knees and yaps as visitors approach the church. "It is my special way of communicating," he said.

Supervisor Hahn, like many of the 13 million residents of this sprawling metropolis, was left pondering the effects of the polluted air on the lungs and the performances of the thousands of athletes when they come here in the heart of summer.

Now Supervisor Hahn and other people want a concerted effort to try to improve the quality of air in time for the Games, 18 months from now.

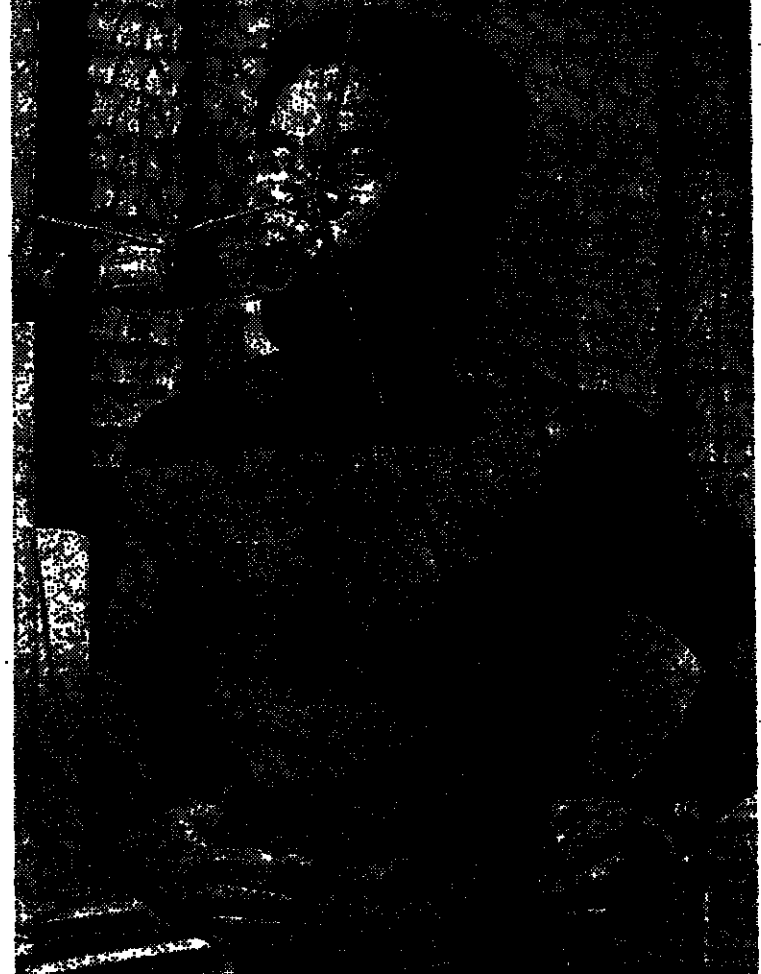
Some of the proposed clean-up methods include staggering the work schedules of employees in the public and private sectors and even shutting down some of the most-pollutant industries during the Olympic fortnight. There is talk of organizing mass transit to take spectators to events and of improving smog-forecasting techniques. The Olympics happen to coincide with the hottest and often smoggiest time of the year.

No one disputes that the air here is among the worst in the world. Yet until recently, officials preparing for the first Olympiad in California since the 1930s considered the county's pollution a dismal but unalterable fact of life, and efforts to combat the smog have been haphazard.

So far this year there have been some seven first-stage smog alerts in the LA basin, that flat valley between the mountains on one side and the Pacific ocean on the other. A first-stage alert means that the air has 0.20 parts of pollution in it for every one million parts air.

That may not sound too awful but barely had Prince Philip acted to protect the Olympic equines than the California Air Resources Board came out with more bad news, that concentrations of known cancer-causing compounds made up a permanent part of the county's breathable air and that carcinogens such as benzene gas, chloroform and dioxin, mistresses in the Los Angeles atmosphere, were several hundred times greater than those allowed by the federal government in the nation's drinking water.

It all adds up to the fact that LA



Working out: Bob Girardolo, of the University of Southern California, runs through an air quality test

air is becoming increasingly hazardous to health. That comes as no surprise, for having lived in the smog for several years before moving out of the city, I know firsthand what heavy smog days can do to a person.

The Air Quality Management District - who monitor smog levels daily - routinely announce smog alerts on radio, predicting "moderate eye irritation" for the populace. What they do not announce is that it can also produce severe headaches, nasal congestion and painful pressures across the forehead, not to mention lethargy, the mid-afternoon exhaustion that sets in on bad smog

Barbara laboratory. He says that heat and humidity combined with pollutants could make stadiums hell-holes for athletes, especially those in marathons and other long distance races. He adds: "The carbon monoxide level is also expected to go up with all those thousands of cars and buses bringing spectators to the games."

"Of course, if the air gets too bad, say above point 50 (parts per million of air) as has happened, it might be advisable to cancel the events of the day. However, I don't think anyone will do that - there's just too much money involved."

Supervisor Hahn is pressing for action and this week the Air Quality Management District got in on the act by offering a 10 point list of possible strategies for reducing the city's "skyline brown" - that halo of filthy air that often lines the Los Angeles skies.

The suggestions, like the supervisors', include staggering work hours and shutting down major industries. "Los Angeles has a chance to be a showcase, or to be embarrassed," said Brian Farris, who wrote the district report. "We have had enough reputation without a bad smog episode during the Olympics."

"Athletes competing in this, will be breathing deeply and taking in a lot of pollutants - doing all the things they're not supposed to do. It could cause them harm."

Bob Girardolo, a professor of physical education at the University of Southern California in the heart of downtown Los Angeles runs every day and has done so for 10 years. He says: "It would be rather foolish to have the marathon or 10,000 metre races if the smog is bad."

He says some experts suggest holding the long-distance events in the early evening when the air has cooled and the worst of the smog has been blown away. There is even talk of starting the Games very early in the day.

Dr Horvath skips short of suggesting that the Olympics be moved from Los Angeles. "There were similar problems in Mexico City," he says. "But because long-range smog forecasts are not too accurate, it's really all in the lap of the gods. With luck, competing athletes could find they're participating in events on one of those rare Los Angeles days when sea breezes just blow all that dirty air away."

Ivor Davis

Ted Simon

That was no lady... that's a ghost

A week ago last Sunday I saw a ghost. I have never seen one before, nor can I recall, in a reliable memory span 45 years or so, ever meeting anyone else who did.

It ought to have been a shocking experience, the sort of thing that tiffs lives, shatters rational perceptions, and turns at least a few hairs white overnight. It did none of those things. I have been, as it were, sitting on my ghost and waiting to be transformed but nothing has happened or, if it has, my best friends have yet to tell me.

There have been no uncharacteristic bursts of generosity & kindness, no chilling presentations of doom, no parade of past iniquities or rehearsal of future crimes, not even a thrill of ineffable bliss with a promise of life in the hereafter.

Mine was no ghost from Shakespeare or Dickens. If I said Finnegans I would be doing Fintar no favours. She, far it was a fine ghost I saw, was probably the least haunting ghost imaginable and, where that horripilant occupation is concerned, suffered from insuperable handicaps. In the first place, when I saw her I did not know she was a ghost at all. Secondly, she was the ghost of a live person, which must detract greatly from her capacity to inspire awe. Thirdly, she lives or has her non-being across the road from my mother in one of the world's more boring places - only a stone's throw from the A12 to Southend. Above perceptions of doom, no parade of past iniquities or rehearsal of future crimes, not even a thrill of ineffable bliss with a promise of life in the hereafter.

When she fitted to appear at the door I assumed that she had gone upstairs first. We rang several times more and waited on, in vain. I returned to my mother's house and

telephoned, assuming that the door bell was not functioning. There was no reply. I went back, perplexed, and span 45 years or so, ever meeting anyone else who did.

The next day she answered her telephone and explained that she had been away all day to visit her daughter, leaving the house empty and the lights on "for the burglars". Then I told her what I had seen. She paused.

"Well, to be quite honest, Edward," she said, "I'm not so shocked. I often think Len [her husband] is still here. Maybe I was guarding the house while I was away."

What am I to make of such a stupefyingly banal event? I was not drunk, drugged or suicidal and don't qualify for the usual assistance. Is there a Visionaries Anonymous number I can call? There's the vicar, of course, but it's not comfort I'm after.

I am, to tell the truth, slightly resentful. In various parts of the world where accounts of paranormal manifestations are a daily coin and the air feels thick with spirit life I made strenuous efforts to witness something of the sort, without success. Now I feel I am being nagged rather than haunted - reprieved for my scepticism.

The Physical Research Society has informed me (by ordinary telephone) that it receives one or two reports of hauntings every week, most of them from people even as rational as I. Perhaps if my own ghost had been a headless monarch, or an anguished lady beckoning me along the moonlight shade, I might be more enthusiastic; but I find I have no desire to meet other hauntings and swap tales of mystery and suspense. However, it is interesting to know that there are, apparently, hundreds of us, all with our lives mildly but quite definitively dislocated, wondering what to do about our ghosts.

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سكذان للإعلان





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YEAR ON YEAR

Without the Falklands interlude and the birth of a royal heir there would not have been much to celebrate in Britain in 1982. The Government ground on with its economic programme of imposing necessary penance for previous excesses. Conquest of inflation has remained its first objective, and although the monetary mechanism that was supposed to bring that about has been partially discarded the rate tumbled in the later part of the year. An annual inflation rate of 5 per cent is now above the horizon - historically high but a vast improvement on recent experience, and internationally competitive at last. That has been accompanied by a sharp fall in nominal interest rates made possible by a more relaxed stance on the part of the authorities in the United States.

These are notable achievements, good in themselves. Honest money is a part of honest life. But they have come with a rise in the costs they apparently entail: lost output and lost jobs. Neither in Britain nor in the industrial world as a whole is there yet an assurance that falling inflation and interest rates are themselves enough to revive and sustain a higher level of economic activity. That they are a precondition is hardly to be doubted. A reversal would be disastrous. But they have acted so far as a purge not a tonic.

Recession here and elsewhere has put the open trading system, to which most nations to their benefit subscribe, under mounting pressure of protection. At the same time the stability of the international financial order is threatened by an immediate debt crisis. Hence the immediate reaction of western governments to Opec's crumbling foundation. Paralyzed by the earlier imprudence of their bankers, they dare not take advantage of their market power to force down the price of oil - although the origin of their present woes (not the responsibility for them) lay in the cartelized power of the producers to force up the price.

In the normal course of politics all this could have been expected to sour opinion against the Government. The remorseless contraction of employment, lower real incomes for many of those in work, the headlong decline of some basic industries, were fit to inspire the Labour Opposition, embolden internal critics of government policy, and keep the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance buoyant. However, war in the South Atlantic interrupted the normal course of politics, and none of those consequences ensued.

It was an avoidable but, when it came, a necessary war. It was also a national experience to alter conduct. The instinct to protect one's own coincided with a principle of acknowledged force and clear application to the case: the right and duty to repel aggression and resist the imposition of alien rule. The campaign proved the overwhelming superiority of professional soldiers and sailors over conscript levies. Only three non-combatants were killed. The war was short, its outcome as clear as can be cut. Seldom have the words "mission accomplished" applied to warfare with such prompt and unarguable finality. A continuing political effect of that victory is the new confidence and assertion acquired by its authors, who number not only civilian ministers and military commanders, not only those who fought in or furnished the expeditionary force, but all whose full-hearted support of the enterprise was made known or could be assumed. They may be supposed to include a disproportionate share of the more creative and practical elements in the nation. Their present ascendancy enlarges the nation's capacity for action.

More specifically, the Prime Minister's political characteristics have been vindicated, and by extension the policies she has made her own have been reinforced. The volume of non-Thatcherite Conservative music has been turned down, which is of some significance in a year that is likely to see a general election.

The mastery in action so evident at the time stands in accusing contrast to the attitude of fatalism the Government encourages in respect of mass unemployment. A society that denies paid work to one in seven or eight of those who realistically seek it is a disordered society. The disorder may have to be accepted in transition, but it cannot be accepted without protest as an enduring condition. If Tory party managers rely on a calculation that because there are still many more people in work than out of work the number of three and a quarter million unemployed is, electorally neutralized, they assume and enlist a corrupted public opinion.

Not everyone in Britain saw the Falklands war in primary colours. The churches showed signs of troubled minds and drew the fire of strident patriots. And the churches continue to give divided expression to similar anxieties on a vaster scale arising from the contemplation of nuclear war.

Arms races are not a primary

cause of war. Sir Edward Grey was wrong and right.

Great armaments lead inevitably to war. The increase of armaments produces a consciousness of the strength of other nations and a sense of fear. Fear begets suspicion and distrust and evil imaginings of all sorts, till each government feels it would be criminal and a betrayal of its country not to take every precaution, while every government regards the precautions of every other government as evidence of hostile intent. There is nothing "inevitable" about the passage from great armaments to outbreak of war; not even - in fact rather less - in the case of competitive nuclear armament by the superpowers. They do however, as Grey observed, have secondary effects of sowing mistrust, inducing nervousness, enlarging the risk of some catastrophic miscalculation of intention.

In the field of nuclear disarmament the prevention of proliferation is at least as high a prize as the reduction of nuclear arsenals held by the superpowers, since a greater risk of war springs from the spread of those weapons than from their multiplication in hands already possessing them. The Non-proliferation Treaty explicitly links the reduction of existing stockpiles with the renunciation of nuclear arms by others.

That relationship gives added importance to the two sets of disarmament talks now taking place between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr Andropov's pre-Christmas conditional offer of missile reductions in the European theatre had a frosty reception in western capitals. Both the offer and reactions to it are part of a phase of manoeuvre for effect that precedes hard bargaining in disarmament negotiations. At least the new Soviet leader has said nothing to preclude the possibility of progress and his language is relatively restrained.

Its allies expect the United States to explore the ground that has been uncovered cautiously but positively. Nuclear arms control agreements leading to balanced and verifiable reductions would do much for world security. They would calm the dangerous clamour for one-sided disarmament; make less difficult control of the lateral spread of nuclear weapons; and help to revive détente between East and West. The word "détente" has become discredited in some western circles on account of its unequal observance in later years. But the state it signifies is a true object of policy, being of mutual benefit to both camps and apt for the avoidance of global war.

ALL OUR TOMORROWS

In the life of a daily newspaper there are no yesterdays. By the time a morning paper reaches its readers today is already yesterday; tomorrow has become today; yesterday is mere history. It is the inspiration of tomorrow which fires this great circadian effort.

People who work in the newspaper business tend to be romantic about newspapers, like people who work in circuses, because the conditions in which they work and the business environment in which they operate make no sense in logic. Something extra is required which only can be explained in a romantic setting.

Thus when a newspaper fails to come out, and there is no prospect of tomorrow to inspire a common effort, attention becomes too often concentrated on the romantics - on the journalists who pine, or the printers who wait, or the stillness of the press room where not even a sign let alone a kiss stirs the sleeping machinery to life. In fact it should be the reader, and only the reader, whose deprivation should cause concern. It is the reader who has been let down; yet it is the reader who alone has the power to prevent a recurrence of such treatment by purchasing another paper.

From our mail we know that our readers do not want to be burdened with the details of the old and disreputable "Spanish" practices which infect and cor-

rupt the newspaper business throughout Fleet Street. We set out to provide a regular service for our readers, and we have failed them. When the paper is not published that represents a collective failure by all those whose work should be involved in providing that service.

A newspaper is only as good as its last edition. The longer it goes without publishing, the more its character and reputation for service have to rely on an act of collective imagination by its staff, and loyal recollection by its readers. For most people, life without a newspaper would be like music without time - a blur of inchoate sounds, an endless and incomprehensible cacophony. It is newspapers which punctuate the march of time, sycophantic their narrative of events with commentary, analysis and entertainment. Newspapers comprehend the sound of history in the making, and give it meaning.

A newspaper which is not publishing however, and thus failing to fulfil its essential service is left only with the industrial nonsense. It is left without its readers, and without its advertisers. It is alone with its native anomalies and absurdities. Without the prospect of tomorrow, which is a kind of mantra which drives all Fleet Street to overlook and overcome its heritage, a newspaper has no life in it.

However it is a collective

failure when one newspaper does not appear, because all Fleet Street stands guilty of a readiness to find fault in others while cynically overlooking the rotten sub-structure on which it survives itself. The British press is only too ready fearlessly to expose bad management, bad unions, and bad industrial relations wherever they occur, except in its own backyard. The subtleties and cynicism which poison industrial relations in Fleet Street remain a close secret. That is a strange kind of conspiracy of silence to maintain when the newspaper houses themselves find any other kind of cooperation almost impossible to achieve.

Moreover it is a double standard which contains its own reckoning. For each time a newspaper falters, as *The Times* has faltered often enough in the last five years, one more member of the public will turn wearily to the wall - or more likely the television switch - and mutter: "A plague on all their houses". A free and varied press, such as Fleet Street aspires to be, deserves better. But it has to earn the public's continuing respect, not just to buy it. If that respect is lost for good, we are all lost - journalists, printers and readers alike. To be back in print is thus no cause here for exultation, but for sober reflection, and for a determination to see that we earn that respect anew.

Like riding a bicycle, taking on fuel from another aircraft in flight is clearly impossible the first time one tries it, but practice makes perfect, and the RAF crews in the South Atlantic have had plenty of practice by now. They also have as strong a sense of self-preservation as the rest of us, and will avoid exposing themselves or their passengers to "hazardous circumstances". Yours faithfully, TOM THRELFALL, Halloworth, Shaftesbury, Dorset, Hampshire. December 13.

Refuelling in flight

From Mr Tom Threlfall Sir, The use by Mr Tam Dalyell in his article on December 11 of the phrase "tobogganing in the air" to describe a Victor tanker refuelling a Hercules in flight, lends an air of drama to the business which would have been absent had he used a less seasonally topical word, such as "descending". Most aircraft have to descend as frequently as they climb, and the descent does not involve them in "some dreadful accident" unless they do it into other traffic or a hard-terrained cloud. There is very little air traffic in the South Atlantic, and

nothing solid above sea level between Ascension and the Falklands, so there is no reason to suppose that a Victor-Hercules combination which descends whilst it refuels in that area is in any more danger than it is when flying straight and level.

As a former RAF Victor tanker captain I am aware that the word "tobogganing" is used when the aircraft being refuelled is using all its available power and needs some further assistance from gravity, but the word is then used as jargon to describe a "gentle and controlled descent, rather than emotively to add drama to a very straightforward process, as Mr Dalyell used it.

Just dealing in divorce law

From Mr C. B. Chandler Sir, Debating the justice of our law on divorce in the manner that we have seen in recent times is to consider the problem from the wrong end. Before considering what we want from our divorce laws we need to decide what we make of the institution of marriage itself. Is it to be a lifelong union to be dissolved only in exceptional circumstances or is it to be a union to be dissolved more or less at the will of one or both of the parties?

The present law imposes potentially lifelong financial responsibilities and rights on marriage that continue even after its dissolution without any real consideration by the courts of the cause of the breakdown. At the same time the law permits people to remarry while being financially committed to one or more spouses and children by former marriages. I find this fundamentally inconsistent as the second marriage will usually prejudice the ability of the breadwinning partner to fulfil his or her legal responsibilities to the former spouse and children.

If society prefers the second of the two concepts of marriage I have mentioned it must accept that the responsibility undertaken by the parties on marriage came to an end on divorce. Protecting children from the consequences of divorces will then be almost impossible and it is for that among many reasons that I prefer the first concept. It is the result of the debate on these two concepts which determines the jurisdiction of divorce, not the other way round. Yours faithfully, C. B. CHANDLER, 6-8 Western Road, Romford, Essex. December 17.

Earthquake in Yemen

From the Ambassador of the Yemen Republic Sir, The Yemeni community in the United Kingdom and I are deeply touched by your sympathetic coverage of the tragic earthquake which hit the Yemen on Monday, December 13.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to *The Times* and to all information media in the United Kingdom for their part in the coverage of the event. We will not forget the messages of sympathy from the people in the United Kingdom and also all charitable institutions who we know are doing their utmost to help.

The latest information received is that out of over 200 towns and villages in the Dhammar Province - the disaster area - 11 villages have been completely destroyed; these are Al-A'ali, Dhuran, Diwa'ad, Jabl-shaqa, Al-Gadada, Ba'sil, Da'awan, Chayman, Assayid, Hasura'at and Hajara. The number of dead in the province now stands at more than 5,000 and hundreds of thousands are homeless. The rescue operations are still being carried out.

I thank you again. Yours sincerely, AHMED DAIFELLAH ALAZEIB, The Yemen Arab Republic Embassy, 41 South Street, W1. December 30.

Lowering the tone

From Mr John Boulton Sir, Regarding the organist (letter, December 15) who comforts those in church by playing hymns in a lowered key, this humane and Christian measure works in other walks of musical life. In the difficult 1920s, like many others, I had to keep myself at college by such means as were to hand, in my case music. As a pub pianist one had to be equally humane with ageing sopranos who, handing one a copy of, say, "Annie Laurie" in C, would touch the piano and remark that "it sounds a bit high; would you please play it a bit sony." In this way one learnt also to succour tenors with such as "On with the Motley" and "La Donna è Mobile" in any key at all provided it was down.

And this does not only work one way. Having accepted the position of repetiteur to a nearby amateur opera and agreed that the rehearsal piano was a good half-tone down it became the custom to rehearse all the numbers in *Lolante* transposed at the piano a half-tone up. Music has its martyrs, even at this humble level, and I suspect that your correspondent's church organist is in more numerous company than he knows. I am, Sir, yours sincerely, JOHN BOULTON, 18 Billingdon Avenue, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire. December 16.

The Hassan delegation

From the Saudi Arabian Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior Sir, The recent humiliation of an Arab delegation coming to Britain to explain the Arab position regarding the Palestinian problem should not go unnoticed - or unpunished ("Britain tries to soothe the Arab anger over aborted visit", December 1).

A few facts should clarify to the British people why their Government was foolishly in humiliating the Arabs. First, the Britain of today is not the one of yesterday. In terms of political and military might it is no more than an appendage to the United States, so it should have accepted gracefully the Arab League's courtesy call, because Britain, in terms of influencing events in the area, is almost irrelevant. Secondly, any British Government should be sensitive to the subject that the committee was hoping to discuss, namely Palestine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Peace preservation and nuclear arms

From the Pro Vice-Chancellor of the University of Surrey

Sir, I find it difficult to hold a mere dictum as responsible for any wars, unlike Professor Rotblat (December 15). It would seem to me that the responsibility rests more often with aggressors. I would take issue with a number of other points which he makes in his letter. Of course it is unprovable that the absence of war in Europe since 1945 has been due to nuclear deterrence. But it is equally impossible to prove the contrary, and facts, such as the close proximity of states with widely divergent ideologies and interests, the many points of specific contention - such as Berlin - and the high frequency of European war before 1945 make it a reasonable deduction that nuclear deterrence has played a major part in preserving the peace.

Professor Rotblat also suggests that cruise missiles will be difficult to verify, in fact they will be no more difficult to verify than the existing dual capable aircraft and artillery of both sides, or the highly mobile Soviet SS20s.

Professor Rotblat is perhaps too pessimistic in holding that prospects of reaching agreement in reducing nuclear arsenals are diminishing. Neither of the superpowers wants to bear the responsibility for bringing about a catastrophe of global proportions and it is at least somewhat encouraging that negotiations have at long last begun in Geneva. Both sides must be allowed time for rhetoric, but we must all hope that they will get down seriously to the cogent business in hand before their positions become too entrenched. Yours sincerely, OTTO PICK, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey. December 21.

From the Moderator of The Free Church Federal Council

Sir, It is regrettable that in the present debate on defence and disarmament some of the protagonists on both sides of the argument concerning deterrence resort to irresponsible allegations about their opponents. So some unilateralists describe those who disagree with them as "warmongers", and some exponents of deterrence dismiss those who argue for another view as naive (one of the most overworked words in the vocabulary of politicians).

The middle paragraph of your leading article, "Rising damp" (December 18), is a good example of how not to conduct a fair and civilised discussion. You condescendingly assert that "deterrence is an abstract theory which is difficult to grasp" requiring "mental discipline". There are many of us who regard the doctrine of deterrence as intellectually and morally dubious but have no difficulty at all in exercising the mental discipline

necessary to understand the arguments of those who preach this doctrine.

Your leader then suggests that many people are rejecting the rigours of mental discipline because "in schools, churches and universities they have been encouraged for so long to regard all forms of discipline as unwelcome". As a general statement that is undisciplined nonsense.

I will venture to speak for the churches. Within the churches worldwide the military doctrine of deterrence is increasingly called into question precisely because, as never before, it is being subjected to the most rigorous intellectual, moral and spiritual scrutiny. Call that rising damp, if you will; I call it dawning sanity.

Yours sincerely, KENNETH G. GREET, The Free Church Federal Council, 27 Tavistock Square, W.C1. December 20.

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Bramley, Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, In his plea for unilateral nuclear disarmament by this country, Professor Rotblat says (December 15): "It is becoming urgent to try a new approach". Unilateral disarmament is not a new approach. After World War II this country unilaterally discarded chemical weapons. We got rid of our stocks of poison gas. We dismantled our factories for making chemical weapons. This led was followed by the American Government. As this year's statement on the Defence Estimates reminds us, "no chemical agents have been produced, nor have any new munitions been filled, since 1969".

Paragraph 308 of the Defence Estimates tells us what the Soviet response has been. "We estimate that the Soviet Union has a stockpile in excess of 300,000 tonnes of chemical agent." We know that the number of Soviet chemical specialists on the Central Front in Europe now totals 70,000, and that Soviet forces regularly simulate the use of offensive chemical weapons in their exercises.

There is also, of course, some evidence that there have been field trials of Soviet chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

If our unilateral disarmament in the chemical field has only encouraged the Soviet Union to increase their stocks of these dreadful weapons, I find it difficult to understand why the Soviet Union should behave differently when dealing with nuclear weapons. As you have argued in your admirable leading article, "No war, some peace" (December 11): "The overwhelming evidence in Europe suggests that a unilateral gesture of disarmament would not be followed by more security, but less".

Yours faithfully, PHILIP GOODHART, House of Commons. December 17.

CAP surpluses

From Mr Brian Gardner Sir, Lord Walston (December 6) misses the point. Although few would disagree with his assertion that the Community should not be pilloried for supporting its farmers, he omits to comment upon the level at which that support takes place. If price support were set at the production cost of the efficient farmer, instead of the current unnecessarily high level, surpluses would disappear along with the disappearance of the inefficient farmer.

Walston's solution, maintaining high internal prices through production quotas, merely increases the burden on the consumer. This sort of supply control would undoubtedly limit budgetary expenditure, but would not eliminate another major flaw in the common agricultural policy: the excessive burden it places upon the consumer. At present prices, the proportion of the cost of agricultural support borne by the consumer through higher than necessary prices - that is, than those necessary within a more national food and agriculture policy - is a much larger sum than the cost to the agricultural guarantee fund.

The Walston solution merely ensures an easy living for the large-scale East Anglian farmer and his Continental equivalent while doing nothing to solve the undoubted problem of inadequate incomes in the Community's important economically depressed rural areas. The CAP has signally failed to solve this problem, nor will it solve it until the two conflicting objectives of obtaining food supplies at reasonable prices and the maintenance of rural incomes are separated.

Yours faithfully, BRIAN GARDNER, Agra Europe (London) Ltd, 216 rue Stevin, Brussels, Belgium. December 7.

Obtaining evidence

From Mr Graham Birch Sir, Your correspondent Mr. Thorowgood (December 10) claims that policemen readily grant bail in exchange for a written confession. This claim really is a chestnut with whiskers.

An astute modern policeman eschews confessions. This is because he knows that a confession, no matter how freely given by a suspect, will be challenged by defence lawyers in the ritualistic *voir dire* held in the absence of the jury. He knows he will be accused of oppression and/or violation of the Judges' Rules in an attempt to get the trial judge to rule the confession inadmissible. He knows that if the judge admits it the same allegations of police miscon-

duct will be repeated to the jury. Most jury members are not aware of court room gamesmanship and many accept the allegations at face value and acquit rogues.

An astute policeman recognises that confessions can be used by defence lawyers to defeat justice. He does not therefore readily hand one to them. He knows that a little extra leg work to obtain strong real evidence and the testimony of civilian witnesses is far more effective in convicting guilty persons.

Yours faithfully, G. BIRCH, 49 Trafford Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. December 12.

Princess on British television a few years ago, the Government of King Khalid sent the Ambassador of Great Britain scurrying home. A fat contract with Saudi Arabia was in the balance and cooler heads in Britain prevailed. One advantage of that is the British realization that the Saudis can be pushed around only so far.

Arabs today are at a loss to explain the blind, pigheaded and destructive support that the Zionists receive from the Europeans and Americans except on the basis of race prejudice. This support is undermining the vital interests of the West in the Arab world. If that is the case, then my advice to my fellow Arabs in our struggle against injustice is to emulate the Saudi way - namely, hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets, for they have no hearts.

Yours, etc, BANDAR BEN ABDULLAH, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. December 10.

Respecting old battlefields

From Dr J. R. Maddicott Sir, Any visitor to the suburban park which is now the field of Bannockburn will know that the National Trust for Scotland and the *genius loci* do not always see eye to eye. There, the trust's combination of visual insensitivity with the vulgar commercialism of car parks and peepshows has all but destroyed the historical resonances of a famous landscape.

Your report of December 14 ("Culloden Moor to be restored") suggests that another site will soon be given the same treatment. Battlefields are melancholy places, able to move by the power of their imaginative associations, and needing "visitor centres" no more than moors need to be "restored". Their guardians should leave them that way.

Yours faithfully, J. R. MADDICOTT, Exeter College, Oxford. December 15.

Widow's mite

From Professor Jan van Loewen Sir, Irving Wardle and the Theatre Writers' Union (feature, December 8) may be interested to know that there exists a valid precedent for the "Dead Writer Levy". The French Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques (SACD), which controls all dramatic and musical performances in France and francophone Belgium and Switzerland and to which all respective dramatists and composers have to belong, levies for the last 150 years a royalty of 6 per cent in Paris and 4 per cent elsewhere (i.e., one half of the statutory figures) from all productions of non-copyrighted material.

These moneys are credited to fictitious accounts such as "Madame Veuve Molière" or "Madame Veuve Berlioz" and find their way ultimately into the welfare and pension funds of the SACD. There exists, of course, also an account, "Madame Veuve Shakespeare". Yours sincerely, JAN VAN LOEWEN, 12 Eldon Road, W8. December 10.

Animal honours

From Major J. L. R. Samson Sir, Bobbie of the 66th Foot (letter, December 16) is not the only regimental dog to have received a campaign medal and also been wounded.

Jock, of the Black Watch, was present at the actions at El-Teh and Tamaai in 1884, being wounded at the former. He was also with the regiment during the Nile expedition in 1884 to 1885 and at the Battle of Kibekhan.

A photograph taken at Malta in 1886 shows on his collar an Egypt Medal with five clasps, together with a Khedive's Star, from which it would appear that Jock was in the ranks at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882 as well. Unfortunately, he was killed in a road accident shortly afterwards. Yours faithfully, J. L. R. SAMSON, Down House, Salisbury, Wiltshire. December 17.

Legal redress

From Mr John Christopherson Sir, The writer of your third leader today (December 16) has missed the point slightly. It is not only because she is a barrister that Miss Mallalieu is able to claim a dress allowance, it is also because she is self-employed and therefore assessed under Schedule D. Dare I detect a tiny note of envy in your writer who, as a starveling employee, comes under Schedule E and so would also have to prove that his expenditure was necessarily incurred because of his employment, e.g. typewriters, quill pens, etc?

Anyway one expects a barrister to understand the law just as a rodent officer is expected to have an intimate knowledge of rats. Good luck to the fair Miss Mallalieu, who has proved herself to be as clever as she is beautiful. Yours faithfully, JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, 21 Westgrove Lane, Greenwich, SE10. December 16.

From Mr Charles Fyffe Sir, I read with amusement and amazement in *The Times* of Tuesday, December 14, that the Bar Council says a barrister must dress unobtrusively in court. In flowing black robes, a curly gray wig, stiff wing collar and two-tie starched white cravat? Yours faithfully, C. J. FYFFE, 52 Holmdale Road, NW6. December 17.

Mark of disfavour

From Mr John Walker Sir, The apostrophe may be dreaded or debated in some quarters, but in the Burgh of Bo'ness it is cherished. Any attempt to force us to revert to Borrowstounness will be resisted strenuously.

My belief is that the Friends of the Bo'ness Apostrophe will stop at nothing if driven to desperation they may invite our local MP (Mr Tam Dalyell) to launch a campaign of parliamentary questions. Responsibility for this will surely rest on those who have needlessly threatened an important part of Scotland's heritage. Yours faithfully, JOHN WALKER, Rosyth House, Gramsclyde Road, Bo'ness, West Lothian. December 12.





COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 2. Divine service was held at Sandringham Church this morning. The Bishop of Norwich preached the sermon.

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on February 8 and 10. March 15, 17 and 23 and July 20 and 26. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will hold an investiture on behalf of the Queen on March 1 and the Prince of Wales on February 15 and 22.

The Queen will give a garden party at Buckingham Palace on June 29. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give garden parties at Buckingham Palace on July 13, 19 and 27.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a presentation ceremony at the Albert Hall on January 19 and later an ecumenical service in Westminster Abbey. In the evening, at Command-in-Chief, she will visit the Linguist Group, Women's Transport Service at the Duke of York's Headquarters.

Princess Anne will present the British Forces Broadcasting Service award at the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers headquarters in the Tower of London on January 27. The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a gala at the Albert Hall on January 30.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Caryl Chessman at noon on Thursday, January 6, 1983 at St Paul's Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, WC2.

Birthdays today
Brigadier Sir John Anstey, 76; Mr David Atherton, 39; Mr John Bamford, 62; Mr Michael Barratt, 55; Mr Victor Bowe, 74; Mr Colyton, 81; Mr Fran Cottor, 35; Sir Alastair Forbes, 75; Mr R. Hanbury-Tenison, 58; Sir Errington Keville, 82; Miss Anya Linden, 50; Mr R. Stockman, 54; Sir George Stobbs, 86; Professor T. S. Willan, 73.

Christening
The infant son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Nance was christened George Gilbert on Tuesday, December 14, 1982, in The Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, by the Rev. J. S. Westmuckert. The godparents are Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremy Smith-Brown, Mr Andrew Beeson, Mrs Graham Sherrin and Miss Sophia Ryde.

Latest appointments
Lord Bridges to be Ambassador to Italy in succession to Sir Ronald Leighton who will be retiring from the Diplomatic Service in February. Baroness Platt of Writtle to be chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission for three years from next May, in succession to Baroness Lockwood. Sir Roy Strong to be a member of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Professor Sir Frederick Stewart, FRS, to be trustee of the British Museum (Natural History), in succession to Sir Arthur Drew. Professor Sir David Phillips, FRS, to be chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils. He will succeed Sir Alec Morrison on January 22. Mr Roger Ellis, Master of Marlborough College, to be the 1985 chairman of the Headmasters' Conference in succession to Mr Warwick Hele, High Master of St Paul's school, London. Mother Honor Margaret has been re-installed as Mother General of the Community of St Mary the Virgin, Wantage.

Legal
Mr Oliver Bury Poplewell, QC, to be a High Court Judge in the place of Mr Justice Thompson, who has retired. Mr Poplewell will be assigned to the Queen's Bench Division.

Bond winners
Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes: £100,000: 1H2 282288 (Glasgow); £50,000: 5YK 321423 (E Sussex); £25,000: 5T3 976136 (Waltham Forest).

Latest wills
Lancaster, Mr Leslie, of Shotley Bridge, co Durham, £314,392. Marks, Mr Brian Lawrence, of Finchley, London, £297,848. Owen, Mrs Gladys Hannah, of Frenchay, Bristol, £51,749. Spradley, Mrs Gladys Muriel, of Alder, Herts, £23,000. Stuart, Mr Napier Pitfield, of Washington, West Sussex, £228,138. Talbot, Mrs Elsie, of Hove, £221,261.

INCURABLE? Yes. UNHAPPY? No. The British Home and Hospital for incurables specialises in looking after men and women suffering from progressive paralytic disease. They need very special care and attention. More than a hospital, much more than a home. BHHI The British Home & Hospital for incurables. Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 8TB. PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Newson and Miss C. L. Bright
The engagement is announced between Richard James, youngest son of the Earl and Countess of Wessex and March, of Gosford House, Longniddry, East Lothian, and Catherine Ingrid, daughter of the Hon Jonathan Guinness, of Ockbrook Hall, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, and of Mrs Paul Channon, of Kelvedon Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

Mr D. A. Clark and Miss N. J. K. Brown
The engagement is announced between Duncan Allen, son of Mr Michael Clark, CBE, and the late Mrs Shirley Clark, of Braxted Park, Witham, Essex and Nicola, daughter of Captain D. C. K. Brown and Lady Margaret Brown of Ashington Road, London, S.W.6.

Mr M. J. Adley and Miss C. F. Mount
The engagement is announced between Mr Adley, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. J. Adley, of Cliftonville, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. S. Mount, of Cliftonville.

Mr N. V. Chater and Miss S. Dugmont de Montroy
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, eldest son of Mr and Mrs V. V. Chater, of Great Chart, Ashford, Kent, and Sabine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Dumont de Montroy, of Paris, France.

OBITUARY

CANON JOHN COLLINS Energetic champion of liberal causes



Canon John Collins, who died on December 30 at the age of 77 will be associated in the mind of many with the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament of which he was chairman from 1958 to 1964. But on any count, he stands out among the non-conforming clergy of the twentieth century. His career began comfortably within the established ranks but there were qualities within him that made him highly critical of established attitudes and the lifelong competition in his own being of these two sides of himself produced a largely superficial toughness which was not to mislead. He had the gift of courage and would not be swayed from his purpose but always behind the prophet was the kindly helpful man known to his friends.

He was a residential Canon of St Paul's Cathedral from 1948 until October, 1981, a regular and often controversial preacher on current events. He had also been Treasurer, Chancellor and Precentor, where they stood and the whole Station soon knew that this was the germ of Christian Action. It was a restless man who went back to Oriel in 1945. Soon what had happened at Yatebury was happening at Oxford and after a period the result was a public meeting in the Tower House and was ordained deacon in the Diocese of Canterbury in 1928 to a title at Whitstable Parish Church. This was his only parochial experience and his semi-autobiographical work, Faith under Fire, published in 1965, makes it clear that he was not entirely happy within it.

He did not stay long and, shortly after he was priest in 1929, returned to Sidney Sussex as its chaplain. This was an office that he fulfilled adequately and some of his time was devoted to developing his interest in New Testament studies, a field in which he was much influenced by the French modernist Louis whom he got to know personally. In 1931 he moved into the realm of apparently certain preference by his appointment to a Minor Canon at St Paul's and in 1932 he was promoted to Priest-in-Church. In 1934 he was promoted to Priest-in-Church. This life came to an end in 1934 when Collins accepted the Vice-Principalship of Westcott, where he was able to help the intellectual development of such future leaders as George Reddy and Mervyn Stockwood. This was also the period of his most serious academic essay The New Testament Problem (1937). In 1937 Collins went to Oriel College, Oxford as Lecturer and Chaplain, being also appointed to a Fellowship; in 1938 he became Dean. The war disturbed him and he could not rest in Oxford. In

suspicion and disfavour and that this had a considerable effect upon his work within the Cathedral with the inevitable result that he came to concentrate more and more upon his outside activities. Christian Action became Collins's life work and it became synonymous all over the world for large numbers of people for a dynamic Christianity concerned with love of neighbour. Christian Action addressed itself to many subjects of which road safety was one, but more and more it tended to concentrate on the question of South Africa. In 1953 it had raised a fund for the support of passive resistance in South Africa; a more important fund followed when at the end of 1956, 156 opponents of apartheid were arrested on charges of treason. Collins called the Bishop of Johannesburg offering all the assistance which Christian Action could give to the accused and their families. So began the Defence and Aid Fund. Christian Action had also much to do with peace and one of the highlights of its work was the Albert Hall meeting of 1959 which it organized jointly with the Friends' Peace Committee. One of Collins's major disappointments was that he did not secure the official support of Christian Action for his work in the field of nuclear disarmament. It was his particular genius that he was often able to sense the right moment to move. There were both local and national groups before he called together a group of people who addressed a major gathering in the Central Hall, Westminster, in February, 1958, and inaugurated the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, but it was the result of this initiative that this country saw the biggest mass movement in the political field in this century. Even so the first Aldermaston March was a rank and file affair at that time. Collins was not a prolific writer and his principal writings were the article on Loisy in the Encyclopaedia Britannica; a Hibben Journal article on "The Cross"; The New Testament Problem (1937); The Theology of Christian Action (1948); an I.C.F. Pamphlet on The Resurrection; an essay in This War and Christian Ethics (1940); an essay in The Priest as Student (1949); a pamphlet Christianity and the War Crisis (1951) (jointly with Victor Gollancz); an essay on "Christianity as Social and Political Action" in Three Views of Christianity (1962); and the autobiographical Faith under Fire (1966).

of instructors, combined with his own ability, enabled him to visit practically every country in the world except Antarctica, stimulated him to discover and even caused him to afresh different facets of the music in his programmes. As an artist he was never a ponderous intellectual, willing to spend years seeking a one-and-only solution to an interpretative problem. Music for him was something apprehended directly through the motions and senses, which may explain why he was more strongly drawn to the romantic and impressionist composers than the classics. The wayward, colourful Spanish school particularly delighted him; as time went on, no English audience would ever allow him to leave the platform until he had played the Rival Fire Dance (from Falla's Love the Magician), sometimes even as a seventh or eighth encore. As a follower of Dionysus rather than Apollo, he was sometimes criticized as insufficiently weighty and soulful in Beethoven. Yet there was always supreme refreshment to be found in his limpid tone, crystalline textures and superlative control of nuance, and for those with ears to hear his poise and subtlety of understatement, in short, the humanity of style, could be seen to conceal an emotional experience of a life time. As a person his gracious manners, charm and sympathy won him countless friends the world over. He was the most aristocratically exalted to the most humble. He cared deeply about people, on occasion refusing to accept engagements or decorations in countries with regimes responsible for undue suffering, and conversely giving his services willingly for any charitable cause near his heart—especially those connected with his beloved Poland. In his latter years he turned to autobiography and the first volume of his memoirs, My Young Years, appeared in 1973, followed by My Many Years in 1980. He had been created an Hon KBE in 1977. There were two sons and two daughters of his marriage.

ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN

Arthur Rubinstein, who died on December 20 in Geneva at the age of 95, established himself in a prodigiously long career at the keyboard as being among the greatest pianists of this century. Polish in birth and in temperament he eventually focused his creative effort on the works of his compatriot Chopin, of which he made himself the definitive interpreter. But it was not always thus; and though it is presently identified to posterity his range was wide, his sympathies catholic and there were many composers on whose works he shed fresh light. From whom he cleared the elaborate distortions and lushness which had been de rigueur in the keyboard style of the 19th century. Thus, he played Bach, Mozart and Beethoven with a clarity and directness which was capable of arousing surprise in audiences accustomed to the romantic fervour of his predecessors and older contemporaries. As a young man he championed the works of Stravinsky, Ravel, and Poulenc, and from an early tour of Spain and Latin America conceived an enduring respect for the compositions of such musicians as Albeniz, Villa-Lobos and de Falla, whose works were to retain a permanent place in his repertoire. Born in Lodz, on January 28, 1887, Rubinstein was clearly recognizable as a prodigy from earliest childhood. At three he played for Joachim in Berlin, the master acknowledging his immense talents. He gave his first concert in his native city at the age of seven. Returning to Berlin in 1897 he had his musical education placed in the hands of Joachim, while Heinrich Barth, (himself a pupil of Bülow and Liszt) who took charge of his piano studies, gave him the solid German grounding in that department which was considered the sine qua non of the times. Max Bruch and Robert Kahn were his instructors in composition. This formidable combination

Marriages

Lord Swansea and Mrs L. Temple-Richards
The marriage took place quietly in London on Wednesday December 29, of Lord Swansea and Mrs Lucy Temple-Richards (née Gough).

Lord Leigh and Mrs L. Hamilton-Russell
The marriage took place in Berkshire on December 17 between Lord Leigh and Mrs Lea Hamilton-Russell.

Mr D. G. Collier and Mrs M. L. Jackson
The marriage took place quietly in Guildford on December 21 between Mr David George Collier, of Chilworth, and Mrs Lavinia Lynn Jackson, also of Chilworth, Surrey.

Mr J. J. Astley-Rushton and Miss G. Fox
The marriage took place on December 3 in London between Mr Julius Astley-Rushton and Miss Gabrielle Fox.

Mr N. J. Holburn and Mrs J. Cowper
The marriage took place quietly in London on Friday, December 17 between Mr Norman Holburn and Mrs Jenny Cowper.

Judge C. Doherty and Mrs R. A. Alexander
The marriage took place in the City of London on December 23, between Judge George Leon Severy, QC, of Great London, and Mrs Rosemary Anne Alexander, 2 Crosswell Gardens, London, SW3. A reception will be held in the New Year.

Dr J. Newland and Miss E. V. Velsch
The marriage took place quietly in London on December 23 between Dr Justin Newland, of Thorne Bay, Essex, and Miss Françoise Velsch, of Vincennes, Paris.

Mr A. R. H. Maitland and Miss D. E. Terry
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Holborn, Devon, of Mr Andrew Maitland, youngest son of the late Sir John Maitland and of Lady Maitland, of Harting, Hampshire, and Miss Diana Terry, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. B. Terry, of Newton Ferris, Devon. The Bishop of Worcester, the Rev. Kenneth Knight officiated.

Mr M. A. J. Parker and Miss A. J. Shipman
The engagement is announced between Mr Parker, son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Parker, of Farnham, Surrey, and Amanda Jane, daughter of Mr Kenneth Shipman, of Colchester, Essex, and Mrs Lella Shipman, of Hamstead, London.

Mr D. R. G. Hands and Mrs P. A. Henson
The marriage took place in London on December 18 at the Church of the Holy Cross, Ramsgate, between Mr Thomas Birch Reynardson and Miss Inogen Mary Caldecott. The Rev. G. S. Offord, the Rev. Philip Jervis, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

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THE ARTS

Television History as farce

Henry the Sixth, Part One (BBC2) is not the easiest play to present on television. Since the small screen is best with intimate drama, it is difficult to know what to do with all those soldiers shouting absurd things in rhyming couplets. And what about Joan of Arc: do you play her as Margaret Thatcher or as principal boy (assuming that there is a difference)?

And so the producer of last night's version, Jonathan Miller, laboured under a disadvantage, since he successfully domesticated Shakespearean rhetoric many years ago, it must have been doubly difficult to play it straight. Wisely he, and the director Jane Howell, decided not to do so. As soon as the characters began speaking the verse as if they were on a sea-saw murmured, continued and ransomed, all rhyming with Beatty Head - it became clear that this was going to be a deliberately artificial production.

Loud shouts of "Hoorah!" as the Dauphin rushes on stage and then rushes off again. Enter the Duke of Gloucester, dressed in a bedspread and riding a pantomime horse. Lots of peasants whacking each other with small swords, or clutching tomato ketchup to their faces. Where are the messengers? Here they are, ranting off names in a

quite incomprehensible manner.

The paradox was that of television accommodating a self-consciously staged production, rougher and more pantomimic than anything to be found in the theatre itself. This was history as farce, a combination of Alexander Dumas and Lewis Carroll. And yet it worked: it extracted enjoyment from a play which would otherwise be sheer torture to watch. And there are nine hours to come: we might have another Dallas in the making, with the added advantage of a script.

Waicker's World Aboard the Orient Express (Yorkshire) had all the marks of a "disaster film": bad acting, banal lines and terrible costumes. The first sight of Liza Minelli, no doubt as a paying passenger, only confirmed one's worst fears: every time the train left a tunnel, I was sure that someone would have put a knife in her back. But she was no by means the worst: it must have been difficult to fit so many boorish people within so confined a space. The director must have run out of inspiration, also, since half the film consisted of exterior shots of the train. The secret is, never to look back: it was not so much glamorous as vulgar. God forbid that an American businessman should revive the Concord.

Peter Ackroyd

Theatre

Nightingale

Lyric, Hammersmith

The name of Hans Andersen is not listed in the credits for Charles Strouse's musical in which the composer of Annie makes his shaky bow as a storyteller.

Mr Strouse has noticed certain parallels between the fable of the Chinese songbird and the plight of the modern American entertainer. Thus when the nightingale passes its imperial audition it is promptly elected Bird of the Year and the court, led by two hostesses in blue-rinsed peacock feathers, break into delightful yelps of "We like you, you're famous". Fickle as ever, they soon switch their favours to the mechanical bird ("this triumph of modern technology") and the ragtrade drops its line in Nightingale T-shirts.

It is a witty idea which could have been developed into a satire of real cutting power. Mr Strouse, however, wishes to preserve the romance as well, with the result that neither China nor America comes properly into focus and the main effect is to bungle the original story.

The Emperor's final meeting

with Death is duplicated in the first act, the mechanical bird simply fades out of the picture and there are protest marches and demonstrations that make no sense in the feudal context. I like the last line from the Chinese-American narrator, "Have a nice day", but the book is generally spiritless and the lyrics are led by the nose by rhyme.

Musically Mr Strouse delivers an astute blend of oriental sonorities and jazz rhythms, solos that really relate to birdsong and an operatically thrilling trio for the last act rescue.

There are no numbers you can carry away in your head, but the score does achieve the stylistic mixture that the book aims at. It calls for really good voices and Peter James's production stages men in the casting of Gordon Sandison (the Emperor) and Sarah Brightman who amazingly combines the looks, dance skills and colouratura technique for the Nightingale.

Equipped with painted shutters, black towelled scenshiflers and a large smoke-puffing dragon, the show is extremely pretty in the original Andersen manner.

Irving Wardle

Annie

Adelphi

Unlike Peter Pan, Toad of Toad Hall or Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat, Annie is too expensive and too difficult to cast ever to become the annual Christmas event which would otherwise be its natural destiny. Its brief return to London in the midst of a national tour following three and a half years at the Victoria Palace (not to mention the film version) is therefore to be welcomed, no matter how itchy the palms of the promoters.

You may recall from the programme credits for an "entire production directed by Martin Charnin", but it is certainly under somebody's entire control. Every bit of floor swabbing business in the orphanage, every curtsy in the Warbucks mansion, every Times Square vignette and every detail of White House drill down to the marine who delivers telegrams at attention so as to miss the recipient's hand, is punched home with confident precision. The mechanics of the show are in excellent nick, and it is a pleasure to see David Mitchell's montage sets of the Depression reappearing with all their long-range glamour and close-up squalor fully intact.

Annie is played by Amanda Louise Woodford, who begins as a box-shaped waif, with an

unsmiling face framed in lank brown hair, and blossoms into a chestnut-curler charmer in a sailor suit. The point about Annie is that she never gets above herself no matter what her change of fortunes; and Miss Woodford gets this across not only with indocinated displays of good manners but in her power to radiate discontent without saying a word. She makes a deft dance partner with her billionaire and every word comes ringing through in "Maybe" and "I Think I'm Gonna Like it Here". Perhaps other child performers could do the same; but it takes something special to make a "Hello Dolly" descent down a marble staircase without the least trace of brattishness, and she pulls this off, too.

A good Annie is bound to upstage the adult company, but this is a good deal more evident now than it was with the Victoria Palace team. Charles West has the voice for Warbucks and is thrown deliciously off balance in the radio studio, floundering through his script before grinding out the compulsory commercial through clenched teeth. But he succumbs too easily to Annie before establishing his authority as a granite-hearted tycoon. Ursula Smith's Miss Hannigan and her two co-plotters spend too much energy on the comedy. They are not particularly funny, and meanwhile the sense of villainy evaporates.

Irving Wardle

Mother Goose

Wimbledon

Honor Blackman is evil-Garbed in black and silver and glittering in jet, with a hiss and a touch of an accent to her voice, she is the incarnation of Demon Vanity, even if she has kissed James Bond. Paul Elliott would not miss a chance to mention that phase of her career and he is not about to let Larry Grayson into his Wimbledon Theatre pantomime without encouraging him, as Larry Goose, to hold an onstage Generation Game. Similarly, he manages a commercial for British Caledonian during the balloon flight out of Gooseland.

But, having just seen another Paul Elliott pantomime where he dispensed with author's royalties by dispensing with authors, it has to be said that his closer involvement with Mother Goose, where he directs as well as "devises", makes a world of

difference. He harnesses the talents of his diverse performers and tailors them to the service of pantomime. Mr Grayson is a games master translated to Gooseland. The glamour of Miss Blackman is radiated through the witty one-upmanship of Demon Vanity. Dilys Watling as the principal boy is well matched to Cheryl Taylor's Mary Mary who repeats everything.

There is still too much indulgence in the sort of thing Mr Grayson is known to do on television when even the little is more than enough in panto. Miss Blackman is better off with the welcome security of written comic speeches as a nice balance to the strained rhymes of Fairy Modesty's speeches. It tends to be Mr Grayson's talk show too often, but there is at least a sturdy and masculine Mother Goose from David Morton to keep the story rolling.

Ned Chaillet

Irving Wardle reviews the profits and losses of the old theatrical year The adventure playgrounds closing down



A new play worthy of rare respect: Roger Rees and Polly James in Tom Stoppard's "The Real Thing"

For an infringement of the Trades Descriptions Act it would be hard to beat the London Transport poster showing a tube train pulling up alongside a glittering theatre street and disgorging a horde of eager passengers into a smush hit of their choice. The West End never did bear much resemblance to that Las Vegas nightmare, but in 1982 - with disruptions of public transport, worse parking than ever before, folding shows and dark theatres - its Deshops took on the likeness of funeryary urn.

Doubly crippled by VAT and subsidized competition, the West End ought by now to be claiming sympathy as an underdog. It is only too easy to see why commercial managers have changed from independent entrepreneurs into booking agents for already successful transfers. But the small residue of commercially originated work that struggled through leaves you feeling relieved that Shaftesbury Avenue is largely controlled from Hammersmith and Greenwich. All there was to show at the end of the year were two well-earned musical successes - Windy City and Song and Dance - one respect-worthy new play, Tom Stoppard's The Real Thing, and Antony Quayle's popular classical regime at the Haymarket, which must count as the closest approximation to repertory yet achieved in the commercial sector. Otherwise the record consists of dud novelties, some so obviously disaster-prone as to defy rational explanation.

Perhaps Angela Huth's The Understanding looked attractive as a vehicle for Ralph Richardson and the late Celia Johnson; perhaps Eric Idle's Pass the Butler looked like a theatrical Son of Monty Python. But what of such stardust and already forgotten aberrations as Mervyn in Mind, The Housekeeper and A Coat of Varnish? Whatever the evolutionary impact of the recession, it is not promoting the survival of the fittest.

It gives me no satisfaction to rake over these whitened bones, and I do so only because the West End remains the one department of the theatre (apart from a couple of promising new regional circuits) where the English playwright can make a living. The supposed alliance between the West End and the fringe has come to nothing; more and more theatres have been changing into receiving houses; and previous sources of original product have been running dry.

The Mermaid made a gallant comeback in February with Christopher Hampton's The Portage, but the production expired at the end of its run, together with the hopes of relaunching the theatre under the Dexter. Since then the Mermaid has been keeping

material along with other sacrifices in exchanging tenure of a living theatre for incarceration in a heavily policed bank vault.

When the Barbican opened in June, I expressed the opinion that we would get used to it in time. I was wrong. The one thing its regular users have to thank the Barbican for is that it has given them a personal insight into the psychology of vandalism. Otherwise the only appropriate future I could envisage for it would be as a secure dump for nuclear waste.

The year 1982 can be summed up as the time in which we gained the Barbican and lost the Round House and Riverside Studios. As there is still the chance of a last-minute reprieve for both, I have some hope of eating my words. But even so, and even with the

Israel celebrates Huberman's centenary

Tradition wharmer up out of tribulation

It is not only in music that Israel faces the challenge of a diverse and largely immigrant population bringing with them a carousel of foreign cultural baggage. But it is in music that the problems and the glories show themselves most exuberantly and harmlessly, not least because of the strong tradition of Jewish string playing that goes back well into the nineteenth century.

In the 1930s, when Jews began to come in great numbers from Europe back to Palestine, the arrivals included among themselves a good share of musical talent, and it was then that the Polish-Jewish violinist Bronislaw Huberman founded the Palestine Orchestra to give migrant musicians a living. More recently a chamber orchestra has had to be established in the town of Beersheba to utilize the flood of instrumental players from Russia and to cater for a new population accustomed to a certain level of musical culture.

Huberman, the first engineer of musical Zionism, naturally holds a place of honour in Israeli history, and the occasion of his centenary last month was chosen for a festival Huberman Week of six concerts (the Sabbath, as ever in Israel, is sacred) showing off seven of his outstanding successors in a dazzling, giddy tour through the repertory of violin concertos from Vivaldi to Bartok.

The choice of players and works says much about the curious nature of Jewish music making. All the soloists were Jews, four of them born or brought up in Israel: Itzhak Perlman, Pinchas Zukerman, Shlomo Mintz and Ivry Gitlis (the distinguished non-Israelis were Henryk Szeryng, Isaac Stern and Ida Haendel). Of the music, though, only Mendelssohn's concerto represented the Jewish nation; the greatest violin concerto by a practising Jew, Schoenberg's, was not on the programme.

Nevertheless, we should be wary of supposing that the Jewish musical genius is naturally executive rather than creative. It is hard to believe that there is any natural predisposition that makes Jews better violin players, any more than there is an inbuilt inclination in Russians to dance, Welshmen to sing or black Americans to box. The speciality is much more likely to be a matter of self-perpetuating tradition; Stern, Perlman and Mintz are held up as figures to emulate, and so naturally they are emulated.



Isaac Stern: "The search for beauty must go on... it's the only way"

Hotel and built with money from the Rothschild Foundation.

The position of the young Israeli violinist, in particular, is one of great privilege in regular contact with musicians of the calibre of Stern, whose brainchild the Jerusalem Music Center was. With so much being provided the results ought to be exceptional, and they are. One of the high spots of the Huberman Week was a strong, sure performance of the Mendelssohn concerto by Mintz, alumnus of the Jerusalem Music Center, who has transformed himself from a sweet, romantic sensitive plant into a musician of unarguable purpose. Here it was impossible to imagine any phrase being done differently, or sounding better than it did, with Mintz's powerful bowing, his intense, bodily present purity of tone and his aptly versatile vibrato.

Meanwhile the torch of Jascha Heifetz is being handed on to a new generation. Stern, very much the paterfamilias of the occasion, played a Vivaldi triple concerto with two young aspirants, of whom the 12-year-old Roy Shiloah showed complete confidence and a well-defined musicality that could conceivably carry him on to the international stage within the next decade or so.

And this is rather odd. The young Shiloah is a "sabra", a member of the growing proportion of the population born in Israel, having Hebrew as their first language and cutting loose from their European ties. On the streets the old men in berets and the old women, heavily powdered and thickly furred, are giving place to a new generation of tan Levantine complexion. To the ignorant eye, young Israelis, the grandchildren of immigrants, would seem to have much more in common with their cousins in Cairo or Damascus than with their cousins in London or Warsaw.

History, however, is as powerful an agent of demarcation as religion, and with the effort being put into the furthering of western music in Israel, there can be little doubt that Vivaldi concertos will continue to sound there, just as strudels and blintzes will continue to be eaten. The pity is that

more stimulus is not going into composition, into the creation of an indigenous Israeli music that might unite the various cultures, even the various Jewish cultures swarming within this tiny state.

President Navon, speaking at the final gala concert of the Huberman Week, cheerfully expressed the wish that the harmony we were hearing within the Fredric R. Mann Auditorium (another American gift) might be repeated within the political and economic life of the country, and it is possible that a new Israeli music might have some small part in giving the country an identity and confidence it has lost.

According to Noam Sheriff, one of the leading Israeli composers of the moment, such a thing is possible, since the particular and very distinctive intonations of the Hebrew language already give a family physiognomy to the musical cultures of all Jewish peoples, whether Ashkenazy or Sephardic, Russian or Moroccan. By contrast, the music of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, to judge from the capacity audiences at this festival, appeals only to the minority, albeit the large, appreciative and moneyed minority, of Israelis of European descent and connections.

What they heard in these six concerts was inevitably of unequal standard. Overloaded by so much accompanying, the Israel Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta were more often a striving crowd than a blended orchestra in an encore of the first movement from Vivaldi's "Winter" Concerto, with Perlman, they did better without their conductor than they had done under the pressure of his driving beat.

Among the soloists, Stern was not on good form, perhaps worried by the political situation in a country he loves. During a short speech at Tel Aviv University, where he was given an honorary doctorate, he allowed himself to comment: "The search for beauty must go on, the attitudes of street politics should be overcome - it's the only way for this country."

But the damaged and mishapen specimens in this neckless of violin concertos were balanced by many pearls: Mintz in the Mendelssohn, as I have mentioned, Perlman in a masterful performance of the Beethoven, drawing phrases out of silence and allowing them to subside again into perfect quietness, Zukerman riding unruffled over the ignorance of the orchestra in the Elgar concerto and contributing a firm, responsive viola to Perlman's violin in the Mozart Sinfonia Concertante, Ida Haendel finding a whole sentence of passionate meaning in every note of the Sibelius concerto.

Obviously a week of concerts could not be expected to provide a consistently sufficient tribute to a great violinist. But Israel has well and amply repaid its debt to Huberman: the greater difficulties it faces are those of the future.

Paul Griffiths

Opera

Otello Coliseum

Treasury's December concessions to the Arts Council, there is no doubt of the direction in which things are moving. The padlocks are going on. The adventure playgrounds are closing down. Culture is being barricaded inside official fortresses housing nothing less than classics of impregnable repute and proven drawing power. Free spaces for visiting foreign troupes, experimental events and what one can only call artistic hospitality are on the way out; together with the exhilaration and flashes of insight that only thrive in open conditions.

Looking for the positive achievements of the year, you find that 1982 also marked the strengthening of another pre-emptive power of the director, which applies no less to the premises of Pinter, Peter Nichols, Stoppard and Frayn than to the sell-out revivals of Guys and Dolls and A Doll's House. In times of trouble, it is up to the director to keep things ticking over, as Richard Eyre, Adrian Noble, Peter Wood and their colleagues have vigorously demonstrated. The injustice in this arrangement is that it takes no account of those good new writers who do emerge.

From the production of Catherine Hayes's Salmisines in January several arresting talents have appeared, including Sue Townsend, Carol Williams and Stephen Fagan (author of The Hard Shoulder, which gets my vote as the best "how live now" play of the year); not to mention the continuing growth of such relative newcomers as Kureishi and Tony Marchant. But their plays flare up and expire as short-lived studio events, vanishing long before they have reached their potential audience. It is directors, not writers, who enjoy the conditions of artistic continuity; particularly those who build up their own teams.

The healthiest sights on the London scene have been those of Richard Eyre following up Guys and Dolls with Schweik in the Second World War; Michael Bogdanov moving on from Spanish revenge drama to its Elizabethan counterpart; Bill Bryden reassembling his Cortesol team for a communal Midsummer Night's Dream; Christopher Fretwell and Robert Walker continuing their studio revivals of supposedly defunct French classics and Broadway musicals; and John Caird and Trevor Nunn regrouping their Nicholas Nickleby forces for the recreation of Peter Pan. It goes against the grain to say so, but my choice for one new play as the sacrifice of all the rest would be Philip Young's study of blindness, Crystal Clear, a group work devised by a

director.

Jonathan Miller's production of Otello returned to the Coliseum in a performance more worthy than inspiring. Only a year has elapsed since it was first seen there, yet already it shows signs of revitalisation: parts that do not quite fit, characterizations that do not quite mesh together. We can spot Miller's clinical guidance in the intensity of some of the facial gestures, Otello's blinding headache, hands clasped to the temples; Iago's manic laugh, his whole body twisted in evil mirth; Desdemona's anguished disbelief, eyes averted in pain; even the Ambassador's solicitousness is drawn with detailed, careful movements.

But we rarely sense the power of Verdi's score. The attractive wooden sets, by Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe, cunningly varied from scene to scene and warmly lit, are open and inviting; the brooding claustrophobia of the music does not impinge on them. That mood has to be created by Charles Craig's Otello and Neil Howlett's Iago, and, though they are serious and admirable in many ways, their singing is far too prosaic to conjure up the depths of jealousy, fear and betrayal.

Craig's intensity and projection are never in doubt, but he often seemed strained by the range of the part and he slipped violently out of tune at the end of Act I and several times thereafter. Howlett's Iago is an almost affable creature, like a monk on holiday trying evil on for size and finding it rather fun; even with the extra prominence offered him by the 1894 Paris ending of Act III, we cannot believe in him as the single-handed creator of the opera's tragedy.

Rosalind Plowright's Desdemona towering over her consort but shrinking before his rages and suspicions, is altogether more convincing; she sings with poised control, does not quite capture the touching fragility of the last act, but is always unusual and original in her interpretation. A newcomer to the cast is Bonaventura Bottono's Cassio, light and lithe of voice, an effective pawn in Iago's hands.

A final feeling of lack of contact with Verdi's score comes from the pit, where Mark Eldes conducts a severely confident, well-paced but strangely lightweight account of what is, after all, extremely tense and concentrated music. Many wonderful points are missed: there was one interrupted cadence which Elder sailed through and Craig landed on a few moments later, flat, which typified a certain lack of responsiveness.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dance

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden/Sadler's Wells

There were nothing like so many laughs at the should have been at the ballets I saw last week. The stepsisters in Cinderella at Covent Garden are played nowadays by two casts of men who go conscientiously through all the right motions, but without any trace of the geniality or acuteness of days gone by. The results are not very funny, even Michael Coleman's one bit of original business, tripping as he enters the ballroom and rolling downstairs.

Until it finds another pair of inspired cloths, the Royal Ballet might do better to get away from pantomime tradition and give the roles to women (as has been done before now). Heaven knows they have enough senior women who are unsuited to classical roles and might make a go of comedy.

Antoinette Sibley, who has not danced Cinderella for ten years, made a return to the role on Saturday. She still looks lovely in it as long as one avoids noticing her feet too much. Wendy Ellis's exaggerated play-acting of the role is more acceptable if one looks only at her feet. Lesley Collier lacks Sibley's radiance but dances with spirit, feeling and style.

A brave but insecure first attempt at the anonymous prince by Stephen Beagley drew attention, by contrast, to Anthony Dowell's success in giving some personality to this featureless hero. Ashton's choreography gives more interest to his side-kick, the jester, but that part needs to be danced with more bravado and sensibility than it is getting.

The most consistently good dancing has come from the ensemble of young women in the midnight waltz. Deirdre Eyden is a splendid fairy godmother and even makes something of the solo which has usually looked dull. There was spirited dancing, too, from Karen Paisley, Ravenna Tucker

and Wendy Ellis among the fairies of the seasons at various performances.

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, at its home theatre, showed young dancers in leading roles. Sandra Madwick, who first danced La Fille mal gardee for her graduation performance only 18 months ago, has developed fast in her short time with the company and now makes Lisa more charming and funny. Carl Myers matches her in those qualities as Colas, but his dancing would not suffer from a little more punch. Grahame Lustig, new as Alain, concentrates on the sad side of the character; for best effect, he needs to bring out equally the innocent exuberance. With David Morse a somewhat stolid Widow Simone, Fille was not quite as sparkling as Madwick and the lively supporting ensemble deserved.

In Coppelia, earlier in the week, Michael O'Hare played Franz a little too roguishly, but his humour is natural and his solos have spirit. Definitely a young man to watch, I thought Denis Bonner sensible to play up Dr Coppelius's witfulness, and Susan Lucas (another dancer returning as a professional to her graduation role) made a pretty Swanilda, but they need a sharper focus to the poetry and humour of their scenes together.

John Percival

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THE TIMES

Review of the year 1982

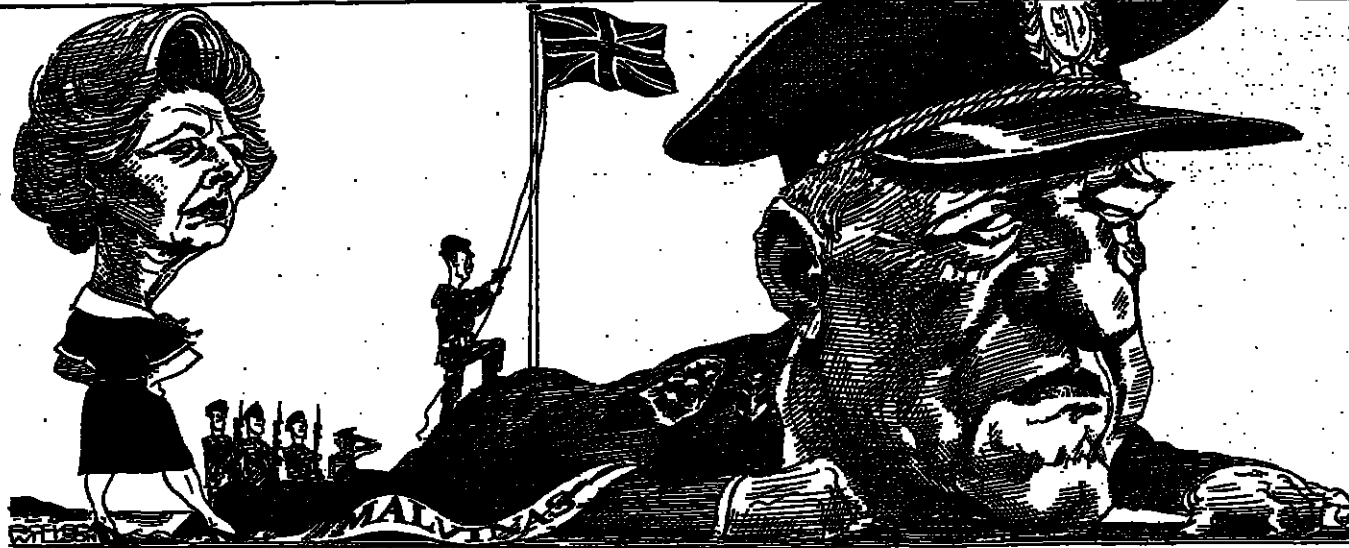
Harvests to remember, not all with pleasure

Apples, maize, cauliflowers, potatoes, peaches, cherries - even champagne grapes - 1982 was a peerless harvest year. In almost all departments though it will not be remembered for that, Prize pumpkins outswelled all records, and the glut of roses was almost monstrous. There has never been such a grain crop in Western Europe or North America. Britain became a net grain exporter, or near it, for the first time since the passing of the Corn Laws. All this of course was the cause of much dismay and lamentation among farmers, not the least in the hungrier nations, where dumped produce undercut hopes of eventual agricultural self-sufficiency.

Corn and butter mountains rose, wine lakes overflowed, and subsidized massacres of tomatoes and grapes occurred on unprecedented scales. The usual concurrent famines can be taken for granted, of course, and it was wholly in character with man's general management of his planet's resources that certain large tracts of marginal sub-Antarctic grazing land were systematically sown from the air with thousands of plastic mines, thrifly made the minimum size needed to blow the foot off a man or a sheep.

That particular harvest will take some time yet to reap. The cost of the Falklands war to Britain already exceeds £1m for each island, or the equivalent of two years' subsidy to British Rail, as well as one dead man for every eight islanders. There is no calculus for assessing the sea-effectiveness of this outlay, which would mean cutting prices on life and freedom, as well as on the later consequences of letting friends down and allowing unprovoked aggression to succeed when one can prevent it. Four fifths of the cost in blood fell on young Argentines, conscripts of a dictatorship, who never had much chance of forming or effectively expressing a view on such issues.

At the bar of British public opinion, the rape of the Falklands was judged without apparent recourse to the doctrine of contributory negligence. The nation was exhilarated - though perhaps less than most others would have been in the same position. The character of the hardware, the remoteness of the area and the diplomatic background allowed war to seem an affair far more of glory and far less of butchery than it can normally



Denied invitations to Lebanon and his own troubled Poland, he rejected the strong arguments of diplomatic caution for cancelling his visit to Britain while she was actually at war with a major Catholic country; instead, he visited both combatants.

He introduced himself wittily as the Bishop of Rome, that individual who proverbially has no jurisdiction in this realm. The hands of the dying were clasped, consecrated waters were distributed 100,000 at a time, and nuns immured for 20 years emerged into the wicked world to cheer the passing Popemobile and whisk cameras from their draperies to catch his image. The patch of tarmac that he knelt to kiss on landing at Gatwick was dug up and framed for display as a relic.

There never was so strange a time, with a Pope in Tonxteth and our frigates dodging Exocets in the South Atlantic. In the midst of the excitement a new second heir to the throne was born. In a graceful gesture of conciliation, the child was named after Mr William Hamilton, MP.

It is not easy to cast the imagination back to the political scene before those days. When the scrap metal dealers ran up their flag on South Georgia, conventional wisdom was as certain that the Tories could not win the next election as it is certain now that they cannot lose. They were running third to Alliance and Labour in the polls.

By July the Tories were 20 points ahead of the field. Politicians' reputations stood or fell according to whether they had had a "good war". Michael Foot and his factional followers were torn between disgust at colonial adventures and abhorrence of military dictatorships, and danced ineffectually on the sidelines. But it was the Alliance which suffered most, as the sound of gunfire sent voters back to the old politics.

As for the Prime Minister, her exaltation knew no bounds. She did not quite say that she had the body of a weak and feeble woman but the heart and

stomach of a prince, but she did assert royally that we were not interested in the possibility of defeat. Yet the most enduring problems that faced her administration could not be solved by the dispatch of a task force. More vulnerable than any other industrial nation to the rigours of the worst world recession in 50 years, Britain found itself in a plight such as to cause all talk of upturns and light at the end of tunnels to falter and die away. Unemployment rose from three million to three and a quarter. The Government moved vigorously to eliminate this trend by redefining the statistics. In international conference, the developed nations met to pray to be delivered from protectionism, but not yet.

The impression left by domestic politics, however, was not of defeat, but of a year of victories. Aslef went down, the NUR went down, the health service workers went down, the miners thought of picking a fight, and thought better of it, the TUC did not know which way to turn. The old dragon of inflation was humbled, and the real disposable incomes of most households actually rose slightly. Those of the poor did not, but the poor are only a minority, and on the evidence a resigned one.

For the rest of us, this was the year when everyone began to skim the streets on roller skates, wearing earphones to enjoy their own private music sessions. One household in ten had a video recorder, twice as many as a year ago, and more than in any other country. We were harassed by dilemmas over what to watch, now that the fourth TV channel had widened the choice. No wonder such a plugged-in nation was too engrossed to take up last year's insurrectionary hints from Brixton and Liverpool.

Who could find time to bear a grudge with ET, to sigh over, and Charities of Fire restoring Britain's pride with its haul of political loot outside Westminster was not to do with employment, and perhaps not even much to do with the Falklands. It was the growth of the disarmament movement, agitated by the prospect of a new generation of nuclear missiles, and by rough talk from world leaders. Its influence was felt not only at Greenham Common, but also throughout western Europe, and even in the face of it and mummur, like the Pope in Nigeria: "Thanks be to Allah."

Mr Brezhnev rattled his sabre for the last time, and died,

deserving the gratitude of us all for having done no more than rattle it. The Moscow-watchers all agreed that a long period of internal manoeuvring and external immobility would follow. Next day a new leader emerged, Yuri Andropov, with his distinctive, desiccative tone of voice and his air, by Krenfin standards, of being a man in a hurry. With Lech Walesa still leading Jaruzelski a dance, Afghanistan still unsubdued, and a domestic system that could continue a disastrous harvest even in 1982, he would: ried to be.

Spain changed governments, entered NATO and opened the gate to Gibraltar. Her Schmidt was ditched by his friends, Mr Mitterrand reversed course. Dublin had a year of three governments, and Ulster got an assembly. It was not sure it wanted. Its terrorists killed bandmen, barmaids and horses indiscriminately, but took slightly fewer scalps than last year. On their knees and at each other's throats, Iran and Iraq continued all year to slaughter the sons of Islam - more of them than the casualties of Lebanon and the Falklands put together.

A Californian humourist faced headache pills with cyanide in the drugstore. Animal rights campaigners sent a bomb to the Prime Minister, forgetting that she is an animal too, and quite possibly a member of an endangered species. A lady from Bristol convinced herself, and some doctors, that she was suffering from a crippling allergy to the whole, modern world: It was easy to see her point.

It was the best of times and the worst of times, a year of grief and hunger, bombs and heroin, blizzards and strawberries, unemployment and frivolity. It was a year that called for immediate reactions - either to declare that the whole mystifying farrago brought one on in a rash, or to shrug in the face of it and mummur, like the Pope in Nigeria: "Thanks be to Allah."

George Hill

The Falklands

The little local upset that became a famous victory

March 19: Between 50 and 60 Argentines land on S Georgia. April 2: Argentine invasion. Marines surrender after three-hour battle. April 3: A Saturday sitting of the House of Commons (the first since Suez, 1956). April 3: UN Security Council passes Resolution 502 calling for an end to hostilities and withdrawal of Argentine troops. April 5: Task force sails. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, resigns and is succeeded by Mr Francis Pym. April 25: Britain recaptures S Georgia. April 30: The US orders sanctions against Argentina, following the failure of peace talks in which the Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig, had played a large part. May 1: British aircraft bomb Port Stanley airfield; warships shell Argentine positions. May 2: Argentine cruiser General Belgrano sunk. May 4: HMS Sheffield hit by Exocet missile, later sinking. May 20: UN peace efforts break down. May 21: British troops establish a beachhead at San Carlos. HMS Ardent lost. May 24: HMS Antelope sunk. May 25: HMS Coventry lost; Atlantic Conveyor hit by Exocet. May 26: The South Atlantic Fund was set up for families of task force victims; by Dec 9 £14m had been contributed. May 28: Darwin and Goose Green recaptured; 1,400 prisoners taken. June 6: Versailles summit of world leaders supports British action. June 8: Argentine air attack on ships off Bluff Cove leads to many British casualties; 11 enemy aircraft shot down. June 10: The Falkland Islands Appeal Fund was set up to provide aid for the islanders. June 12: HMS Glamorgan hit. June 14: Gessafire, General Menendez surrenders with nearly 10,000 troops to Major-General Jeremy Moore. June 17: General Galtieri was ousted as President of Argentina; on July 1 he was succeeded by General Bignone. June 18: Argentina refused to declare formally an end to hostilities. June 20: The EEC dropped trade sanctions. June 25: Mr Rex Hunt returned to Port Stanley. July 6: Lord Frankley was appointed Chairman of the Falklands inquiry.

July 12: The US lifted trade sanctions. July 21: International Commission of Jurists considered that Argentina's claim to the Falklands was "not as empty of merit as British statements imply". July 21: A Commons Select Committee on Defence investigated the role of the media during the campaign. July 26: Falklands Islands service at St Paul's Cathedral. Sept 13: The Falklands Islands Economy Study report - chairman, Lord Shackleton recommended spending £100m on them over five years. Sept 14: Both countries lifted financial sanctions. Sept 29: The US lifted its arms embargo to Argentina. Oct 11: Among the Falklands awards were two posthumous VC's - Lt-Col H. Jones and Sgt L. McKay. Oct 12: Victory parade through the City of London. Nov 5: The UN assembly voted for the renewal of negotiations on the sovereignty of the islands (90 for, including the US; 12 against; 52 abstentions). Nov 10: The cost of retaking and holding the islands was put at £2,500m. Nov 11: The bodies of 64 Servicemen whose relations had asked for them to be buried in Britain, arrived at Southampton. The total death toll in the campaign was 237 Servicemen and 18 civilians. Nov 28: The Foreign Office said that it would look for sites on the islands for the Argentine dead. Nov 29: Second reading of Bill to give all islanders British citizenship. Dec 8: £31m aid announced. December 14: The Falklands Campaign: The Lessons, a Government white paper was published, announcing plans to spend more than £1,000m on making good losses in the campaign. December 16: The Government White Paper: The Handling of Press and Public Information during the Falklands Conflict was published; it emphasized the importance of propaganda and the need to influence world public opinion; it noted that arrangements for accrediting journalists to the task force were haphazard to the point of being farcical. December 17: The Government endorsed Bank of England loans to Argentina.

January

- 5 At Ipswich, a man found guilty of rape was fined £2,000, the judge ruling that the victim was guilty of "contributory negligence" (see also Jan 20)
13 An Air Florida Boeing 737 crashed in Washington killing 78 people.
20 The Government accepted an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill compelling judges to jail rapists (see also Dec 14).
21 Mr Nicholas Fairbairn resigned as Solicitor General for Scotland after his remarks about a Glasgow rape case (see also May 28).
Mr David Goldstone bought Land's End for £1.75m.
27 The Irish Republic's Fine Gael-Labour coalition led by Dr FitzGerald resigned after a budget defeat (see also Mar 9).
28 The Employment Bill, 1982, was published, it included compensation for workers losing their jobs for refusing to join a union.
31 Thirteen West German youths were killed in an avalanche in Salzburg province.

February

- 5 Laker Airways collapsed.
7 Dr Neil Aggett was found hanged in his cell in Johannesburg, the verdict on Dec 21 was suicide.
12 Fifteen men lost their lives when the Greek ship Victory sank 300 miles west of Land's End.
15 The crew of 84 on the oil rig Ocean Ranger lost their lives when it sank 60 miles off St John's, Newfoundland.
An avalanche on Ben Nevis killed three people.
18 Mr Joshua Nkomo was dismissed from his post in Mr Mugabe's government.
The S. African frigate President Kruger sank 80 miles off Cape Point after a collision with a tanker, and 13 of the crew lost their lives.
19 The Court of Appeal ruled (McKay v Essex Area Health Authority) that a child had no rights to sue for being allowed to be born deformed.

March

- 24 Greenland, in a referendum, voted to withdraw from the EEC.
25 The European Court ruled that parents could forbid their children to be beaten at school.
27 The Doyle Carte company played its last performance, HMS Pinafore, at the Adelphi Theatre.
3 Details were announced of the creation of a new home guard - the Home Service Force.
The Queen opened the Barbican Centre.
5 In the Belfast South by-election the Rev M. Smyth held the seat for the Official Unionists.
7 Reports of fraud in the re-election of Guatemala's military regime were crushed; on March 12 a massacre of about 200 people was reported.
9 The Budget, petrol, road and tobacco taxes increased; tax allowances and special benefits increased.
Mr Charles Haughey (Fianna Fail) was elected Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, replacing Dr Garret FitzGerald (Fine Gael) (see also Nov 4 and Nov 25).

April

- 11 An announcement of the Government's decision to replace Polaris with the US Trident 2 at a cost of £7,500m.
13 In the French Alps, 11 skiers were killed by avalanches.
15 An 11-year-old boy was killed by an IRA bomb at Banbridge, Co Down.
Mr Harold Evans resigned as Editor of The Times; he was succeeded by Mr Charles Douglas-Home.
16 A South African raid in Angola in which 201 Swapo guerrillas were killed, was reported.
17 The Police Federation called for the reintroduction of capital punishment.
19 Three prison officers were acquitted of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser at Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, on August 18, 1980.
English cricketers playing against a South African team were banned from Test cricket for three years.
The Free Church Federal Council and the British

May

- 5 Government changes: Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary resigned and was replaced by Mr Francis Pym.
12 West Germany nearly held a million people joined in protest against the deployment of US missiles in Europe.
28 Amidst heavy fighting, El Salvador held its first

Calendar of the year

- Council of Churches gave their approval to fertilization outside the womb, provided that the egg and the sperm came from the couple concerned.
23 An army coup led by General Efraim Montal overthrew the government of President Garcia in Guatemala.
24 After a military coup in Bangladesh, led by General Ershad, Mr Fazal Chaudhury was appointed president in the place of Mr Sattar.
25 In the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election Mr Roy Jenkins easily won the seat for the SDP-Liberal Alliance.
With the shooting of three soldiers in N Ireland, the number of soldiers killed there rose to 348 and the total death toll to 2,187 since 1969.
28 Amidst heavy fighting, El Salvador held its first elections in 50 years; in America, London and Berlin thousands demonstrated against American policy in that country; on May 2, Alvaro Magaña became president.
30 The final report of the Anglican-Roman Catholic Commission was published.
The prison inspectorate's first report said many prisons were "degrading and brutalising".
Charities of Fire won four Oscars.
5 Government changes: Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary resigned and was replaced by Mr Francis Pym.
12 West Germany nearly held a million people joined in protest against the deployment of US missiles in Europe.
15 Jail sentences were passed on 10 youths for their part in the manslaughter of Terence May and riot on June 1 1981 at Thornton Heath, S. London.
18 A new Constitution for Canada, including a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, was signed by the Queen in Ottawa.
Salisbury, Zimbabwe was renamed Harare.
25 Israel withdrew from Sinai, which it occupied in 1967.
27 The Court of Appeal rejected menstrual tension as a special reference for criminal acts.
29 Birth of the first test-tube baby in Britain.
30 Spain became the 16th member of Nato.

The Lebanon

War and massacre: a nation in anguish



Sept 15 Israeli troops advanced into West Beirut. Sept 16 Christian Phalangist forces began sweeping camps in West Beirut; a massacre of men, women and children took place in the Chabra and Chtalla refugee camp. Sept 23 Mr Amin Gemayel was installed as President of Lebanon. Sept 28 Israelis left Beirut; Mr Begin agreed to hold an inquiry into the massacre (see also Oct 3). Oct 3 Six Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush 12 miles SE of Beirut; Mr Yitzhak Kaban was named as the head of a three-member inquiry commission (see also the 19th). Oct 14 Israeli troops intervened in fighting between Phalangists and Druze Arabs. Oct 19 The inquiry into the Beirut massacre opened; Mr Begin testified on Nov 8. Nov 11 In Tyre, 89 people - some Israeli soldiers - were killed when a bomb exploded in the military HQ.

June

- 1 The European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats came in to operation.
2 President Reagan arrived in Paris for a 10-day European visit, he arrived in Britain on the 7th.
13 The European Parliament voted to ban anti-riot plastic bullets.
In Fatima, Portugal, the Pope was attacked by a priest.
14 New regulations allowing people to certify themselves as ill came into force.
17 Mr David S. Cooper arrived in Plymouth, having circumnavigated the world, east-west in a record 237 days.
18 The EEC voted for a record increase - 11 per cent - in farm prices, overriding British protests.
19 The United Reformed Church voted to accept episcopacy.
25 Iran recaptured the port of Khorramshahr.
Agreement on the EEC budget - that Britain receive a rebate this year of at least £270m; on Dec 16 the European Parliament voted to stop payment, Britain gave the EEC three months to agree.
26 A Tribunal of Inquiry into the operations of the Crown Agents said that its losses of £180m were "due to incompetence".
Aston Villa won the European Cup beating Bayern Munich 1-0.
27 In the Beaconsfield by-election, Conservative held the seat with a reduced majority.
28 Pope John Paul II arrived at Gatwick Airport; he arrived in Scotland on the 31st, and left for Rome from Wales on June 2.
Four women from the peace camp at Greenham Common, near Newbury, were sentenced to seven days imprisonment; on Dec 12 30,000 women surrounded the site.
In a private prosecution in Scotland, a youth was sentenced to 12 years in an institution for rape.
30 Spain became the 16th member of Nato.

July

- 3 In the Merton by-election Conservatives won the seat from Labour.
4 In Spain, two Army officers were sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for their part in the attempted coup of Feb 23, 1981.
7 The deaths on Everest of Peter Boardman and Joe Tasker of the Chris Bonington expedition were reported.
8 The third health service strike was joined by some other unions.
12 Among the Birthday Honours were a peerage for Mr Joe Gormley and OBEs for Kevin Keegan and Arthur Negus.
13 King Khalid of Saudi Arabia died and was succeeded by his brother Prince Fahd.
17 A policeman was shot dead in N York; on the 28th a police sergeant was shot dead, in a shoot out at Malton, Barry Prudom was shot dead.
18 The US ban on equipment for the Russian gas pipeline was extended to cover overseas subsidiaries of American companies (see also Aug 2).
The Court of Appeal upheld a worker's right to choose his union.
Signor Roberto Calvi, due to appear in a Rome court on the 21st was found hanging from Blackfriars Bridge, London; on July 23 the inquest verdict was suicide.
21 A son was born to the Princess of Wales; on Aug 4 he was christened William Arthur Philip Louis.
22 The Defence Estimates were published - £14,000m.
24 In the Cotswolds by-election, Labour held the seat with a reduced majority.
25 The US Secretary of State, Mr Alexander Haig resigned; he was succeeded by Mr George Shultz.
28 The US space shuttle Columbia was launched. The Methodist Church endorsed the interchurch covenant accepted two years ago.

سكول من لاجل



Professionals destroy century of sporting traditions

OPINION DAVID MILLER

We were wrong. Those of us who, 20 years or so ago, yearned for and advocated a brave new world of sport dominated by professional attitudes have been proved gravely misguided.

At the time of the abolition of football's maximum wage - that maximum to proprietary Victorian injunction which humbled the genius of a Matthews or Mason with a clerk's wages - today carries the guilt of handing firecrackers to five-year-olds.

To have helped push the All England Club towards leading tennis out of the shambles world of moral witch hunts which haunted Gossells and Hood, into the present era of million-dollar waggings, is to have destroyed the simultaneously something of a character and worth.

Without rigorous though fair discipline sport becomes meaningless, and it is not to be surprised at if public confidence and interest wanes if the public cannot be certain that what they are paying to watch is bona fide.

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radicals back in the 1950s, the amalgamation of ideology and professionalism, of devoting every effort to winning without degrading defeat. I grew up in a school where at the time even to wear a tracksuit was considered slightly professional, to warm up was suspect, and to congratulate a goal scorer was reprehensible.

When, in April, 1962 I overheard Major Wilson Keys, chairman of West Bromwich Albion say that he would ensure that Johnny Bryson, of West Ham, would not go to the World Cup, my punching a shot over the bar from which the penalty was missed, I felt he was going too far. I know now he was not.

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A farewell to arms from the gentle Manchester hit-man

Manchester United.....3 Aston Villa.....1

winter hibernation. Their visit to Tokyo may have proved more exhausting than they imagine. In their last three weeks they have dropped 14 out of 15 points.

The comparative records of both clubs were the most obvious clues as the outcome. United, unbeaten at home, Villa have gained only two victories away. Those statistics were threatened only in the opening half by the old sweeping pass from Cowans, usually in connection with the positive approach of Shaw. They formed Villa's lone reply a minute after United had first taken the lead.



Getting ahead: young Cottee finishes as Clemence's save rebounds from the bar

Mariner spoils the Mills homecoming

Paul Mariner gave his detractors something to think about on Saturday. The player, whose recent performances for club and country have brought more bricks than bouquets, showed a sureness of touch which has been missing for much of this season.

Graduates of the finishing school

Cottee, aged 17, and making his first appearance, in a stocky build, forward whom Lynn compared to Bryan "Pop" Robson. He scored the first goal in the 25th minute after Gallagher's header had been pushed against the bar by Clemence.

Fine outlook for Wolves manager

Having begun the season with an emphatic youth, Hawkins soon learned the need to blend it with experience. It was predictable that Wolves, amid the euphoria following their rescue from bankruptcy through the sale of the club to a flying start to the season.

Wolves manager

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Paisley not convinced

Bob Paisley, the Liverpool manager, refuses to admit that the first division title is certain to stay at Anfield, even though his team are eight points clear of their nearest rivals. "There's still half a season to go," he summed up after the 5-1 thrashing of Notts County on Saturday.

Weymouth on strike

Officials of Weymouth were meeting last night to try to end the players' strike which threatens the FA Cup tie at Cambridge United in five days' time. Ten Bournemouth-based players refused to play in Saturday's match at Maidstone United because the club want them to travel by air to matches and training. At present the players claim expenses for the use of cars.

West Ham United

John Lyall, the West Ham United manager, was in an appropriate New Year frame of mind on Saturday. It was not as far as he could tell, that he was suffering from a hangover, although he had every reason to feel intoxicated by a stylish and comprehensive victory, rather it was a case of both reflecting and looking forward, of taking stock of his club's colourful heritage while contemplating the opportunities that ahead.

Wolverhampton W

Graham Hawkins, the Wolverhampton Wanderers manager, left Craven Cottage on Saturday with three more points in his pocket but £70 less in his wallet. Having imposed a system of fines on players who show dissent, he decided he should punish himself for leaving from his bench to protest at a penalty award.

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Celtic landmark through brilliant Nicholas goal

It was fitting, perhaps, that Burns of Celtic, a cool, elegant, midfield player, plucked from the school of Scottish football science, was voted the sponsor's man of the match. He brought distinction to the old firm game at Ibrox which, while exciting, was more red-blooded than classical.

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Table with 10 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists results for First division, Second division, Third division, and Fourth division.

Table with 10 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists results for Scottish premier division and Scottish first division.

Table with 10 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists results for Scottish second division and Scottish third division.

Table with 10 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Lists results for various leagues including Northern Premier League, Southern League, and others.

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RACING

Set fair for Lucky Vane in National test

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The weather continues to smile on National Hunt racing. Not one of the fixtures has been cancelled...

After Lucky Vane had won at Worcester last month his trainer Toby Balding said that he was just the type to win the Grand National one day, and having trained Highland Wedding to do just that he is in a better position than most to judge.

Since winning at Worcester Lucky Vane has been beaten by Port Askaig at Devon County but it is hard to envisage Port Askaig doing that again now that he will be meeting Lucky Vane on a stone worse terms. That for three lengths is a considerable disadvantage.

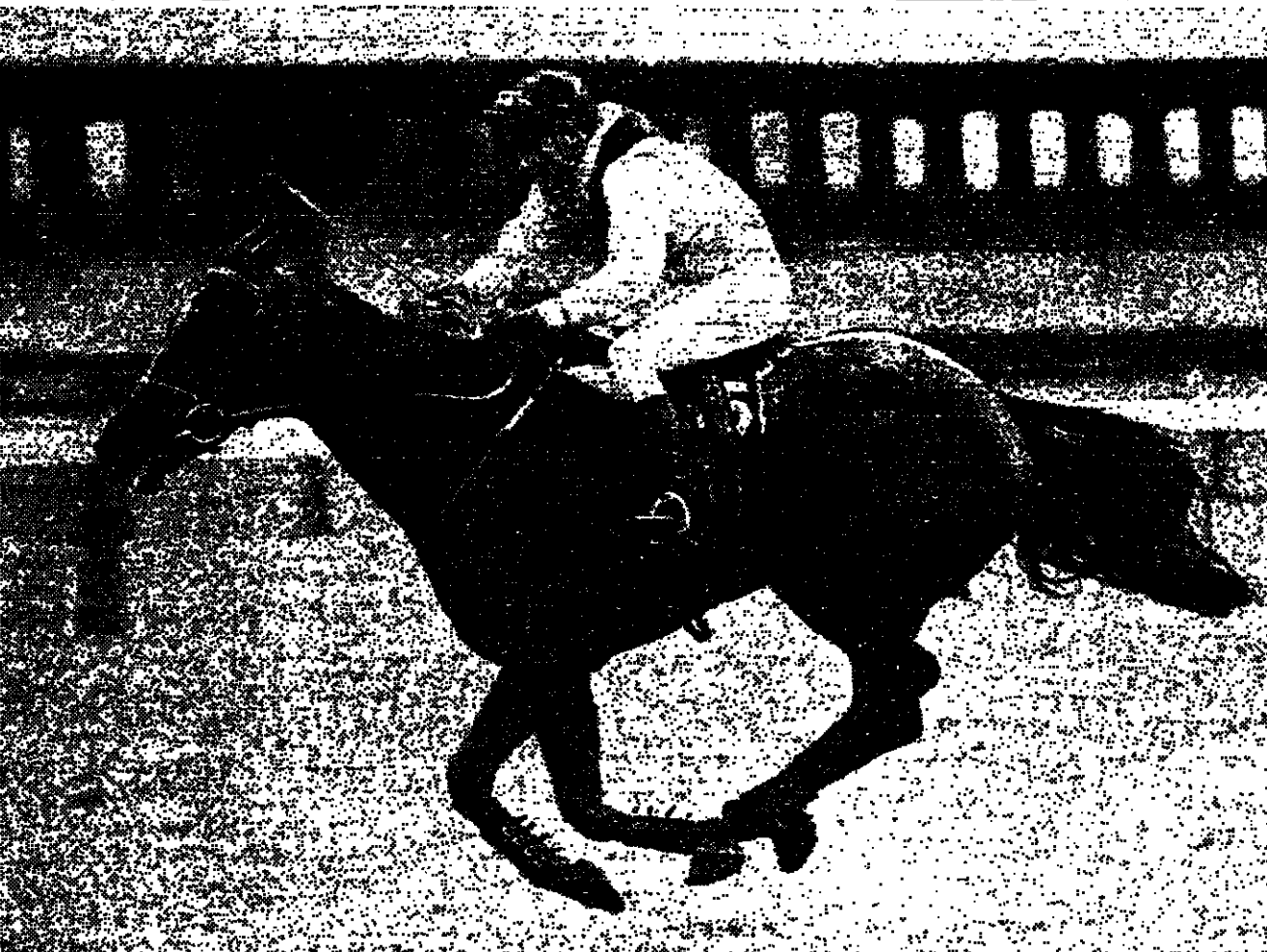
There is a good chance of a Cheltenham trial for John Francome and Fred Winter, who began the New Year in much the same way as they finished the old, on a triumphant note.

When Admiral's Cup won his third race in a row at Newbury on Saturday he endorsed the view that Winter had gathered together a collection of very promising young horses and now it is expected that he will emphasize the point by winning the first division of the Malvern Novices Hurdle in the presence of his American owner Mrs Miles Valentine...

Blundering and Conquering, the other horses that Mrs Valentine has in training with Winter, are also running this afternoon but they may not be able to cope with Kathie Lad (1.20) and Our Fun (3.40) this time.

Kathie Lad ran well enough at Worcester and will lead in the Kennedy Construction Gold Cup to suggest that the Leckhampton Novices Steeplechase could be well worth the compass even though Mrs Valentine's horses are not the best in the country.

Conquering will surely have to be something out of the ordinary if he is to beat Our Fun as was penalized for winning at Warwick last week my selection should still have the edge.



George Sloan and Earthstopper galloping away with Newbury's Bradstone Mandarin Steeplechase

Celebration for a Corinthian Levy chairman in favour of Sunday racing

By Michael Phillips

The highlight of the Newbury racing on Saturday was Earthstopper's memorable victory in the Bradstone Mandarin Steeplechase. This result went down well with the many who have grown to like and admire his rider, the American George Sloan, aged 42, who was the leading amateur six seasons ago when he spent the winter in England.

Like many of us, Mr Sloan was the New Year's Day, but his enjoyment of a good party - and I can vouch for the fact that he does enjoy a good party - did not affect his fitness or his judgement. He is a real Corinthian, and he has been invited to the United States to supervise his business in Tennessee but he will be back here soon and I know that he has every intention of riding his wife's horse again in the Leckhampton Gold Cup in which he was going so strongly last March until he fell.

On Saturday Earthstopper was always going to be a bit too good for the other horses in the race. Make no mistake this was a good performance from Leander Blue who was running for the first time over fences. As his owner, Jane Rogers, also has the promising young horse Redstone, who runs in the Tolworth Hurdle at Sandown on Saturday, this could easily be a very happy New Year for her.

Francome's run came when Admiral's Cup won the Panama Cigar Hurdle (Qualifier), though quite what would have happened had not Wellfield fallen two hurdles out and the infinitely promising Midnight Fling then lost his hind legs on landing over the last when poised to strike, is a matter for conjecture. Whichever way you viewed it, all three are names to follow in 1983.

The Newbury stewards inquired into the running on Saturday of Stans Pride, favourite for the Leckhampton Steeplechase. The mare pulled her up at the end of the back straight and her jockey Reg Craik said that she had started to choke. Her trainer Gordon Price explained that the mare had been hobbled two years ago and believed a piece of dirt had become lodged in her windpipe during the race. The stewards accepted these explanations.

Levy chairman in favour of Sunday racing

By Michael Phillips

The Levy Board chairman also sounded a hopeful note for the smaller races. He said, "I am very much in favour of the smaller courses surviving as they all have their different followers and attractions."

The northern jockey Chris Grant moved to within three of his best ever total - 38 winners two seasons ago - with a 29-1 double on My Habat and O'er the Border at Catterick Bridge on Saturday.

Without Fitzgerald and Peter McNamara, who is unavailable, Australia will face Britain in the first round of the established doubles combination. Fitzgerald and Alexander are the Australian Open doubles champions, while McNamara and Alexander are the British winners of the same titles.

There have been doubts over the fitness of McNamara and Edmondson, who withdrew from the Victorian open last week, but Fraser said that they were assured him of their fitness.

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Oosterhuis top with the help of a fan

Pebble Beach, California (AP)—Peter Oosterhuis won the invitation tournament sponsored by Spalding on Saturday when six birds and one lucky bounce helped him to a final round of 68, three under par. The Briton, aged 34, beat Jay Haas, who won this post-tour event a year ago, by one stroke.

Oosterhuis had a 72-hole total of 277. Danny Edwards, who held the lead before taking six strokes at the third hole on the 192-yard par 3 round of 78 and third place on 279, one stroke ahead of Rex Caldwell and the local favourite, Bobby Calvert.

The victory was worth \$38,000 (about £18,400) to Oosterhuis, who claimed his first United States tournament title. He won \$93,000 on the PGA Tour in 1982 and finished joint second in the Open. Oosterhuis said: "This is a good warm up event for the tour, but with people like Greg Norman and Johnny Miller playing, it doesn't seem very much like a warm up."

Stadler, who will be defending his Tucson open title when the 1983 tour opens on Thursday, had final rounds of 77 and 73 to finish way down on 289. Miller closed with a round of 65 and finished eighth on 282, just behind Andy North and John Mahaffey.

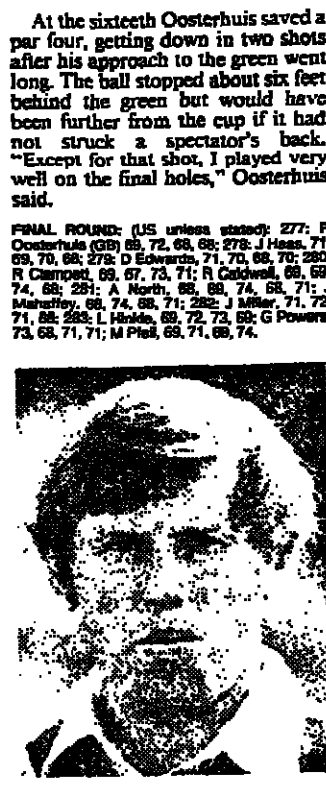
Four players, Oosterhuis, Clamper, Edwards and Mark Piel, shared first place in the final round. Oosterhuis did not take possession until the fourteenth hole when he shot a birdie with a six-foot putt.

At the sixteenth Oosterhuis saved a par, getting down in two shots after his approach to the green went long. The ball stopped about six feet behind the green but would have been further from the cup if it had not struck a spectator's back. "Except for that, I played very well on the final holes," Oosterhuis said.

FINAL ROUND (US unless stated): 277: P. Oosterhuis (GB) 68, 72, 68, 69; D. Edwards (USA) 72, 73, 73, 73; R. Caldwell (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74; J. Haas (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74; B. Calvert (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74; G. Norman (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74; J. Mahaffey (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74; A. North (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74; M. Piel (USA) 74, 74, 74, 74.

The European 10,000 metres record holder, Fernando Mamede, was second, having won a half mile course through the Madrid urban area in 29min 36sec.

The Brazilian, José João da Silva, was given a standing ovation as he held the baton in the 10,000 metres race in Madrid. He was a traditional new year's eve round-the-house race in São Paulo, comfortably ahead of the Colombian Victor Mora, who finished second in 30min 41.05sec. Mora, who was looking for his fifth victory in the race, came in about half a minute after Lopes.



Oosterhuis: winner with perfect timing

Cash gives Aussies a young look

Melbourne (Reuters)—Pat Cash, aged 17, was yesterday chosen for Australia's Davis Cup team to meet Great Britain in March. The team announced by the captain, Neale Fraser, also includes John Alexander, Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson. John Fitzgerald, whose recent form had been erratic, has been dropped from the squad.

Cash, the Wimbledon and United States junior champion, will be the youngest member of an Australian Davis Cup team since 1924. He was included in 1968. He was a quarter-finalist in the Australian Open and South Australian open championships and a semi-finalist in the Melbourne indoor and Victorian open tournaments.

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Harris in New-Year victory

Madrid (AFP)—Steve Harris of Britain won the annual new year's eve cross country race in Madrid. He covered the six and a half mile course through the Madrid urban area in 29min 36sec.

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Cheltenham

Total: Double 1.55, 3.05; Treble 1.20, 2.30, 3.40. (Television: BBC1) 12.45, 1.20, 1.55 and 2.30 races

12.45 MALVERN HURDLE (Div I Novices: £1,421; 2m) (11 runners)
103 21 ACER WILD (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine
104 43/120 LEADAM VINE (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine

1.55 STEEL PLATE HURDLE (4-year-olds: £4,188; 2m) (11)
302 0111 GALLATRY (Dr R Barton) L D 11-10-11 ... P Souderton
303 21 GUT A DANCE (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine

2.30 NEW YEAR CHASE (Handicap: £4,586; 4m) (11)
402 11-3044 JACKO (Dr R Barton) L D 11-10-11 ... P Souderton
403 10-1011 PORT ADAM (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine

3.40 MALVERN HURDLE (Div II Novices: £1,352; 2m) (8)
604 40-41 SER PLUM (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine
605 40-42 SER PLUM (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine

Cheltenham selections
By Michael Phillips
12.45 Aces Wild, 1.20 Kathie Lad, 1.55 Wallow Will, 2.30 Lucky Vane, 3.05 New Year King, 3.40 Our Fun

Sedgefield

12.30 WITTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,117; 2m) (8 runners)
1 11111 GALLATRY (Dr R Barton) L D 11-10-11 ... P Souderton
2 22222 GALLATRY (Dr R Barton) L D 11-10-11 ... P Souderton

Leicester

12.15 NEW YEAR CHASE (Div I Novices: £2,305; 2m) (11 runners)
5 230 Broomfield Lad 5-11-7 ... Mr M J Valentine
1000/00 Data of Decades 5-11-7 ... Mr M J Valentine

12.45 HUMBERSTONE HURDLE (Div I Novices: £250; 2m) (7)
2 310 Cassara Mill 5-11-7 ... B De Haan
3 320 Cassara Mill 5-11-7 ... B De Haan

1.15 WOXTON HURDLE (4-year-olds: £2,737; 2m) (11)
1 01111 Connaught River 11-5 ... S Smith Eccles
2 02222 Connaught River 11-5 ... S Smith Eccles

2.15 NETEY YEAR CHASE (Div II Novices: £1,205; 2m) (11)
20-00 Ballymore 10-11-7 ... G McCourt
21-00 Ballymore 10-11-7 ... G McCourt

2.45 GLEBE HURDLE (Handicap: £283; 2m) (10)
1 01010 GLEBE HURDLE (Handicap: £283; 2m) (10)
2 02020 GLEBE HURDLE (Handicap: £283; 2m) (10)

Anthony Webber, who rode 14 winners in December, started the New Year on the right note, with a convincing all-the-way victory on Saturday, Route March, bred by the Queens, failed to win on the Flat for Dick Hern, and was bought for only 800 guineas at Ascot in June. He was backed from 6-1 to 7-2 in the first division of the novices hurdle and nothing could extend him. His trainer Peter Pritchard said: "He was very colicky when I got him so I had him galloped straight away. He is still growing and is very determined and will be a decent horse. He runs next at Warwick."

Windsor

1.0 BRAY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £280; 2m 30yd) (14 runners)
1 01010 BRAY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £280; 2m 30yd) (14 runners)
2 02020 BRAY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £280; 2m 30yd) (14 runners)

1.30 ECHINGWELL CHASE (Handicap: £1,200; 2m 40yd) (5)
4 4000 ICATO A Moore 7-11-10 ... G Moore
5 5000 ICATO A Moore 7-11-10 ... G Moore

2.0 NEW YEAR'S DAY HURDLE (Evs: £31; 2m 30yd) (7)
1 01010 NEW YEAR'S DAY HURDLE (Evs: £31; 2m 30yd) (7)
2 02020 NEW YEAR'S DAY HURDLE (Evs: £31; 2m 30yd) (7)

1.45 AYR HURDLE (Novices handicap: £1,455; 2m) (10)
1 11111 AYR HURDLE (Novices handicap: £1,455; 2m) (10)
2 22222 AYR HURDLE (Novices handicap: £1,455; 2m) (10)

2.15 HAJI WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,303; 2m) (7)
1 01010 HAJI WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,303; 2m) (7)
2 02020 HAJI WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,303; 2m) (7)

Saturday's results

NEWBURY
12.30: 1, Leander Blue (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine
2, 21 ACER WILD (Dr M J Valentine) F W 5-11-2 ... Mr M J Valentine

Cash gives Aussies a young look

Melbourne (Reuters)—Pat Cash, aged 17, was yesterday chosen for Australia's Davis Cup team to meet Great Britain in March. The team announced by the captain, Neale Fraser, also includes John Alexander, Paul McNamee and Mark Edmondson. John Fitzgerald, whose recent form had been erratic, has been dropped from the squad.

Cash, the Wimbledon and United States junior champion, will be the youngest member of an Australian Davis Cup team since 1924. He was included in 1968. He was a quarter-finalist in the Australian Open and South Australian open championships and a semi-finalist in the Melbourne indoor and Victorian open tournaments.

There have been doubts over the fitness of McNamara and Edmondson, who withdrew from the Victorian open last week, but Fraser said that they were assured him of their fitness.

Without Fitzgerald and Peter McNamara, who is unavailable, Australia will face Britain in the first round of the established doubles combination. Fitzgerald and Alexander are the Australian Open doubles champions, while McNamara and Alexander are the British winners of the same titles.

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Harris in New-Year victory

Madrid (AFP)—Steve Harris of Britain won the annual new year's eve cross country race in Madrid. He covered the six and a half mile course through the Madrid urban area in 29min 36sec.

The European 10,000 metres record holder, Fernando Mamede, was second, having won a half mile course through the Madrid urban area in 29min 36sec.

The Brazilian, José João da Silva, was given a standing ovation as he held the baton in the 10,000 metres race in Madrid. He was a traditional new year's eve round-the-house race in São Paulo, comfortably ahead of the Colombian Victor Mora, who finished second in 30min 41.05sec. Mora, who was looking for his fifth victory in the race, came in about half a minute after Lopes.

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Nearly 700,000 spectators watched the Football League

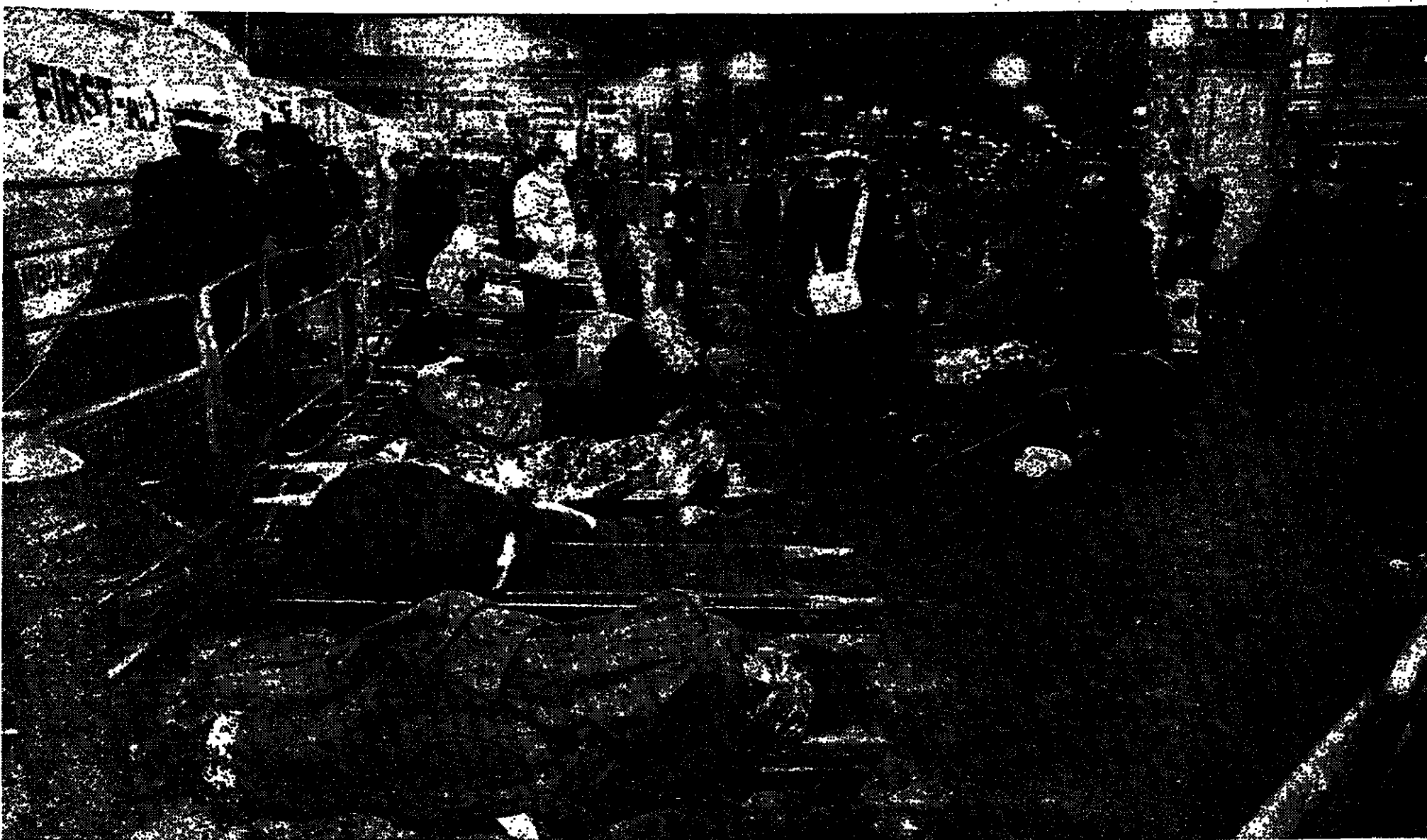












Help for the injured from ambulance men after the New Year's eve celebrations in Trafalgar Square ended in tragedy. Photograph: Peter Marlow.

### Ambulance man tells of overturned barrier

Continued from page 1

high, 10ft long crowd control barriers.

Mr Hugh Annesley, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, said there had not been a stampede, but "a determined exodus" towards the exit by South Africa House, where the two women's bodies were found.

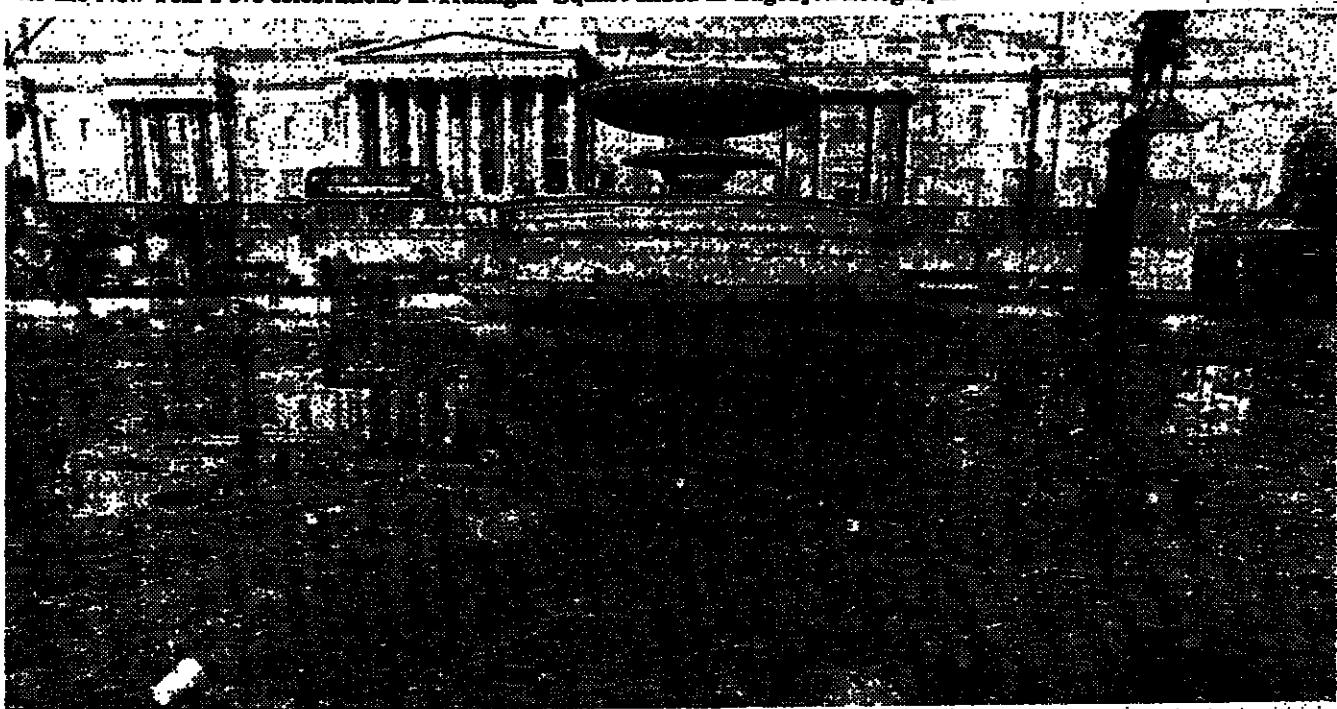
It remained a mystery yesterday why the sudden surge should have led to the two women's deaths, particularly as the crowd, although large, was estimated by police to have contained 50,000 fewer people than the previous year.

A London ambulance officer described how panicking crowds had overturned a short

section of the barrier, trampling the two women. Other eye-witnesses spoke of being carried along in the mêlée, linking hands to avoid falling over.

Mr John Gerrard, deputy commissioner of the London St John Ambulance Brigade, said about 150 people had to be taken to "recovery areas" to sleep off the effects of too much drink. He said there was an unusually high level of drunkenness.

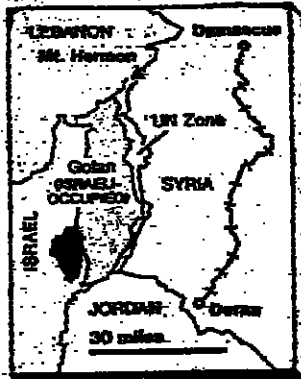
Scotland Yard denied that there had been more drunkenness than in previous years, but Mr Eldon Griffiths, the Conservative MP who represents the Police Federation, said that could be because police tended increasingly to turn a blind eye.



Debris from the night before litters the square on New Year's Day. Photograph: Suresh Karadia.

### Letter from Syria Lost train on branch line to nowhere

The 2.10 from Damascus is a twice-weekly parcel, the sort of train that railway companies would prefer to keep out of their timetables. The rolling stock is 60 years old, the most expensive first-class ticket just 50p, the carriages are made of flaking wood, and the train - pulled by a grubby East European diesel locomotive of doubtful design - always stops 700 miles short of its destination.



It is the last, sorrowful survivor of Ottoman motive power used for the entire journey in flatlands shrouded beneath the snows of annexed Golan. Little wonder the Syrians tell you that it no longer exists.

Merely to climb on board is to be reminded of the fractured nature of the Arab world. In the first-class compartments there are stained lithographs of old Jerusalem and faded photographs of Bethlehem, places to which few of the passengers could ever hope to go. In the corner of our carriage, a young Palestinian, a student at Damascus University, bemoaned the occupation of his land. Opposite sat a large and elderly lady whose respectful title of "Haji" proved that she had once made the pilgrimage to the holy cities which the train no longer aspires to reach; for when Sultan Abdul Hamid II built his railway in 1901, it stretched in narrow-gauged splendour all the way to Medina.

little glass left in the windows and the seatless lavatories were swash with urine. Passengers looked towards the Golan Heights, shimmering silver and white above the heat haze to the west, a perpetual reminder of war and Arab humiliation. There were soldiers on the train who stared more intently than most, and two of President Assad's plain-clothed security men who patrolled the narrow wooden corridors, like agents from another empire.

At one small station, there stood at the head of some rotting goods wagons one of the great German leviathans, a steam locomotive with smoke belching from its funnel, painted in brilliant blue, red and silver livery with a proud gold plate on the side of its cab bearing the words "Berlin 1914".

### Transporting the faithful

For this was the Hajj train, steam-powered proof that Muslims would travel from the corners of the Ottoman Empire to the cities made sacred by the Prophets. If Western civilization could produce the railway train, then this could at least be used in a holy cause, carrying the faithful from the rivers and orchards of Syria and Palestine to the deserts of Arabia, pulled by a series of German-built 462 steam locos painted in heaven blue.

You would scarcely recognize it now. The old Belgian-made carriages have survived, their brass handles unpollished and their ornate wrought-iron roof supports corroded with rust. They beckoned and trundled us through the traffic-choked suburbs of Damascus and passed the open drains of the city's *bidonville*. There was

It might have been a ghost. But Damascus had the real, dusty intransigence of all frontier towns. Passengers were forced to climb on to the tracks to fill in their documents for the Jordanian frontier. There, across the marshalling yard, was the railway shed in which T. E. Lawrence lost - or found - his identity, and behind the station ran a weed-choked track that headed westwards.

"A branch line to Haifa is no longer in use," says the dated guidebook, "because of the tension existing between Israel and the Arab countries since 1946." Indeed.

Robert Fisk

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

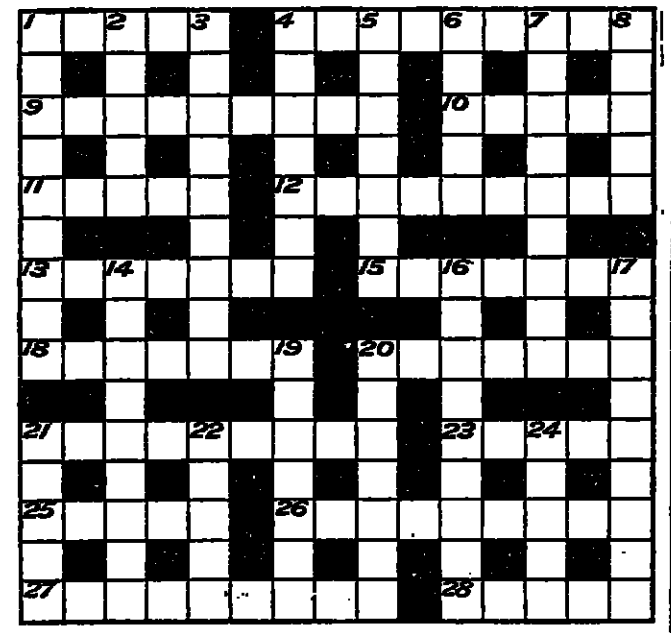
### Today's events

Many museums and galleries are open today, but among those remaining closed are National

Galleries of Scotland, the Museum of London and ICA.

New exhibitions  
Early Soviet Photography 1917, 40, Museum and Art Gallery, Le

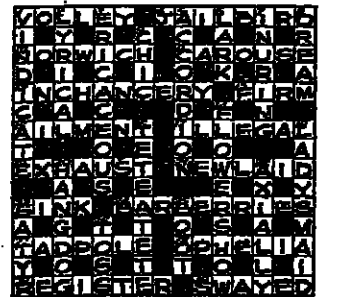
### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,017



### ACROSS

- Cast worth changing (5).
- They remain conservative only in a sartorial context (9).
- Time to back a politician, initially (9).
- Reached finally, but not without taking pains (5).
- Almost everything one gets by oneself (5).
- But not necessarily a close friend (9).
- One who loves being an addict? (7).
- Soldier spies strange nomadic types (7).
- It's breath-taking (7).
- See the authority for this area (7).
- A dodgy business if in an empty church (9).
- Record made by brick-carrier providing cover for priest (5).
- It's bed form to be out of this (5).
- Not big game (9).
- Blooming possibility of some Transatlantic travel (9).
- Something boring by the doctor, so to speak (5).

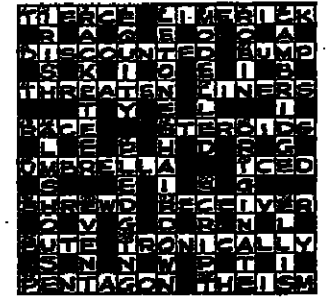
Solution of Puzzle No 16,015 which appeared on Saturday, December 18, 1982



### DOWN

- In 21 dn is its production going all out to pot? (3-6).
- Speech, avoiding extremes, shows a sense of proportion (5).
- City disrupted by secret row (9).
- Beat in a recount, perhaps (7).
- In the race for the presidency? (7).
- Train, singularly, for road service (5).
- Classic beauty prize winner (9).
- Man's episcopal associate (5).
- Is Ivor any different for being a dreamer? (9).
- The lady did too much, said Queen Gertrude (9).
- Flower for a parting guest (9).
- It's drawn in extravagant fashion (4,3).
- Vessel that could have a load of sugar on board (7).
- A return service in India (5).
- Live part of 17 (5).
- 24 Jump on board for a game (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,016 which appeared on Monday, December 20, 1982



### Mans Crescent, Bolton; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun; (from today until Jan 30).

### Last chance to see

Edmund Dulac - Illustrator and Designer, Manilla Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; (ends today).  
Room for Craft work of The Guild of Lakeland Craftsmen, City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; (ends today).  
The life and architecture of Decimus Burton, Museum and Art Gallery, Johns Place, Cambridge Road, Hastings, East Sussex; (ends today).  
Music  
Organ recital by Gordon Busbridge, Norwich Cathedral, 11.

### Holiday travel

Roads  
London and South-east: A3 Lane closures at Bunter Hill, near Petersfield, Hants.  
Wales and West: M4 Lane closures between junctions 22 and 23 (Magor).  
Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures between junctions 24 (East Midlands airport) and 25 (Derby). M5: Lane closures between junctions 7 (Worcester South) and 8 (M50).  
North: M62: Lane closures between junctions 26 (Bradford) and 27 (Morley). M6: Single lane open northbound between junctions 8 (Dunfermline) and 9 (Cupar).  
British Rail  
Weekday service with some reductions but Sunday service on Southern Region and reduced weekend service in Scotland, starting at 10am.  
London Transport  
Sunday services on London buses and Underground.

### Anniversaries

Joshua Wedgwood died, 1795. Clara born, 106 BC. Sir Edmund Hillary reached South Pole, 1953. D. J. N.

### The Times/Halifax house price index

Year	Index	Average price (£)	% change over preceding year	% change over preceding 5 months	% change over preceding 3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,757	-	-	-
1978 January	101.1	17,288	21.2	16.7	2.4
1978 February	101.9	22,281	34.8	1.8	3.4
1978 March	102.9	24,529	15.9	1.0	0.9
1978 April	103.7	24,752	0.9	0.4	0.2
1978 May	104.5	24,775	0.1	-1.1	-0.5
1978 June	105.2	25,282	2.1	-0.4	-0.4
1978 July	105.9	25,588	1.2	1.2	1.4
1978 August	106.6	25,894	1.2	1.2	1.4
1978 September	107.3	26,200	1.2	1.2	1.4
1978 October	108.0	26,506	1.2	1.2	1.4
1978 November	108.7	26,812	1.2	1.2	1.4
1978 December	109.4	27,118	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 January	110.1	27,424	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 February	110.8	27,730	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 March	111.5	28,036	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 April	112.2	28,342	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 May	112.9	28,648	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 June	113.6	28,954	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 July	114.3	29,260	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 August	115.0	29,566	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 September	115.7	29,872	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 October	116.4	30,178	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 November	117.1	30,484	1.2	1.2	1.4
1979 December	117.8	30,790	1.2	1.2	1.4

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (percentage adjusted)

Region	Index	Average price (£)	% change over preceding year	% change over preceding 5 months	% change over preceding 3 months
North	105.89	18,534	4.8	-	-
Yorkshire	105.14	19,214	5.3	1.5	-
North-west	105.14	22,141	8.5	7.1	1.6
East Midlands	105.14	22,488	11.2	11.5	1.8
West Midlands	105.14	24,273	13.8	11.2	3.9
East Anglia	105.14	24,273	13.8	11.2	3.9
Wales	105.14	22,227	15.9	11.7	6.4
South-west	105.14	21,115	11.0	8.1	-
South-east	105.14	23,265	14.8	11.0	0.5
Gr London	105.14	26,987	14.1	11.5	1.5
W London	105.14	21,278	8.9	2.7	1.1
Scotland	105.14	21,103	6.1	-	-

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	28.65	26.65
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.25
Canada \$	2.07	1.99
Denmark Kr	14.08	13.38
Finland Mk	8.95	8.45
France Fr	11.29	10.70
Germany DM	4.00	3.77
Greece Dr	129.00	120.00
Hongkong \$	10.85	10.30
Ireland P	1.21	1.15
Italy Lira	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yen	403.00	377.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.17
Norway Kr	11.87	11.22
Portugal Esc	166.00	146.00
South Africa Rd	2.11	1.95
Spain Ptas	211.00	201.00
Sweden Kr	12.33	11.68
Switzerland Fr	2.39	2.17
USA \$	1.66	1.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	123.00	114.00

### Nature notes

The mild New Year has set birds singing vigorously. Wood pigeons take up their territories and coo regularly in the morning, though they flock again in thousands to roost at night. Song thrushes, wrens, robins and hedge-sparrows can be heard at any time of the day. There is a murmur of song occasionally from the goldfinch flocks, though many British goldfinches have left for France and Spain; those which remain feed from dead thistle-heads on the ground, or on the standing teazles in a damp corner of an allotment. They are the only finches with beaks long enough to reach the teazle seeds, which sit at the bottom of spiky tubes. Linnets produce their twangy song in small choruses; they feed on the ground on the fallen seeds of periwinkle. Otters are still active on streams and rivers; they go upstream at night to fish, or to catch an unwary rabbit or vole, then back to their lair in the river bank at dawn. Badgers should be asleep, deep underground, but a spell of weather like this brings them out to grub for a few acorns or beetles.

### Weather forecast

An unsettled westerly airstream, with troughs of low pressure in the flow, covers all areas.

### 6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Scattered misty showers, sunny intervals, rain spreading from W later; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).  
Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales: Scattered showers, sunny intervals, rain spreading from W later; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).  
Ireland: Partly cloudy, sunny intervals; wind W, strong; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).  
Scotland, Northern Ireland: Squally showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind W to SW, strong, but gales in exposed places; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).  
SE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals and showers, which may become prolonged later; wind SW, strong; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).  
Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, windy over hills, some prolonged and heavy; wind W to SW, strong with gales, severe at times over exposed places; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).  
Linn District: Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Squally showers, some heavy and prolonged; wind W to SW, strong, but gales in exposed places; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).  
SEA FARSIDES: S North Sea Strait of Dover, English Channel (to West SW, strong, but gales in exposed places; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).  
Wales: Wind SW, strong to severe gales; sea very rough.

### Highest and lowest

2100-2200 Highest air temp: Clevepool, Lancashire, 10.5C (51F).  
2100-2200 Lowest air temp: Clevepool, Lancashire, 4.5C (40F).  
2100-2200 Highest ground temp: Clevepool, Lancashire, 10.5C (51F).  
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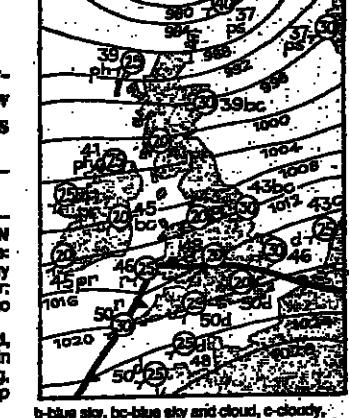
### Lighting-up time

London 4.34 pm to 7.28 am  
Birmingham 4.44 pm to 7.45 am  
Manchester 4.52 pm to 7.55 am  
Preston 5.02 pm to 7.51 am

### London

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### NOON TODAY



### High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.20	7.2	4.48	7.2
Avonmouth	3.57	6.58	4.25	7.0
Cardiff	4.00	7.00	4.28	7.0
Devonport	3.54	6.54	4.21	6.54
Falmouth	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Glasgow	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Hull	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Liverpool	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Manchester	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Nottingham	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Sheffield	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Southampton	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51
Wolverhampton	3.51	6.51	4.18	6.51

### Around Britain

Location	Sun Rise	Moon Rise	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
Birmingham	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bristol	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Cardiff	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Edinburgh	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Glasgow	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
London	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Manchester	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Nottingham	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Sheffield	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Southampton	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Wolverhampton	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10

### Ahead

Location	Sun Rise	Moon Rise	Max	Min	Wind	Cloud
Abbeville	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Algeria	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Amsterdam	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Antwerp	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bombay	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bombay	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bombay	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bombay	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bombay	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10
Bombay	4.22	5.42	5.4	4.8	Sun/Cl	10

سكذ من لامل